

4 boys swept to sea at Land's End

By Martin Wainwright
FOUR BOYS were feared drowned last night after a school party had been caught by a large wave on boulders at Land's End, Cornwall. A girl was rescued from the sea by an RAF helicopter but the boys, aged between 10 and 12, were still missing more than three hours after the alarm was raised.

The children were on a week's holiday at St Austell, arranged by Stoke Poges middle school at Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire. Coastguards were called when a sighter spotted a group of bedraggled children clambering out of the sea, which was running a heavy swell.

Police in Camberne said that some of the children who fell into the sea clambered out, but the four boys were missing when teachers and police organised a headcount.

The girl rescued by the helicopter was recovering last night in the West Cornwall hospital at Falmouth. She was believed to have been standing on a rock with one boy when the wave struck, while the other three boys were on another rock nearby.

A teacher was reported to have dived into the sea in an unsuccessful attempt to drag the children out. The Sea King helicopter from the Naval Air Station at Culdrose later returned to search the area with the Penlee and Sennen Cove lifeboats and local fishing vessels. Volunteer auxiliary coastguards organised a search of cliffs.

The rocks are a favourite attraction for visitors, although there are notices warning against going too near the sea. More than 150 people have been swept to their deaths off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall in the past 13 years.

Two children were suffocated yesterday when they became trapped in a locker during a game in their parents' caravan, which was parked outside their home at Sticklepath, near Okehampton, Devon. Sarah Jane Simson, aged 9, and her brother John, aged 6, were found by their father in a compartment under one of the seats. The lid had slammed shut and police believe that their cries for help were drowned by the noise of traffic.

Eighteen children and one adult were hurt after a chair-plane ride collapsed at an amusement centre in Felixstowe, Suffolk. Police said that all the injured were taken to hospital.

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Drugs crackdown
SWEEPING new powers to seize the assets of drug smugglers are to be sought by the Home Office. Back page.

Sheffield decision
SHEFFIELD city council decides tonight whether to cross the border-line into illegality in its rate-capping fight. Page 4.

Teachers split
THE two main teachers' unions are divided over extra payments offered for exam invigilation during their pay action. Page 3.

QL switched off
SIR CLIVE SINCLAIR has suspended production of his QL micro-computer. Page 23.

Heathfield denial
THE miners' general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, denied yesterday that proposed union rule changes represented an attempt to centralise power. Page 2.

The weather
RAIN in many areas. Details, back page.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE			
Austria	25 p	Germany	25 p
Belgium	25 p	France	25 p
Denmark	9.00 kr	Italy	2.000 lire
Finland	8.00 fm	Spain	170 pts
Germany	3.50 dm	Switzerland	3 fr

Alliance leaders agree terms for backing minority rule

Owen veto is price of power sharing

By Colin Brown
Political Staff

Dr David Owen yesterday set out his terms for supporting a minority government if the next general election produces a hung Parliament.

The leader of the Social Democratic Party told newly elected councillors that the SDP-Liberal Alliance would only countenance power-sharing if it had a veto over the Queen's Speech.

Dr Owen, projecting the Alliance success last Thursday in winning the balance of power.

Leader comment, page 10

In so many of the shire counties to a similar parliamentary situation laid out his blueprint for supporting Labour or the Tories if neither achieved an overall majority.

His Plymouth speech, made with the tacit agreement of Mr David Steel, showed a marked difference in strategy from the Liberal leader who still holds to his pre-1983 general election battlecry that the Alliance should prepare for government, not a share of the power.

However, the leaders are agreed that last week's county council results, leaving the Alliance holding a balance of control in half of the councils in England and Wales, were firm evidence that the two parties can transform British politics at Westminster at the next general election.

At this stage the Alliance leaders are working on the assumption that if they do not command a working Commons majority they will form a pact rather than a coalition with the largest party, but other options are under consideration.

Dr Owen told the SDP councillors that the Alliance was determined not to allow history to repeat itself with minority governments being formed as in 1924, 1929 and 1974.

"We will insist that any government reflects majority opinion and negotiates a programme for national unity and prosperity."

"Sir Alex Douglas-Home was right in 1963 only to accept the office of Prime Minister when he had consulted his colleagues and ensured that he could count on a majority in the House of Commons."

No-one should expect to be cornered in office as Prime Minister until they have been able to assure the monarch that they have a majority of MPs prepared to support them in the House of Commons.

Dr Owen's speech was also intended as a rebuttal of the challenge made recently by Mr Neil Kinnock that the Alliance would be faced with a "take it or leave it" choice by a minority Labour Government.

Mr Kinnock believes that the Alliance parties would not risk losing the support of the voters by voting out of office a minority government which had just won a general election.

Dr Owen declared yesterday that the Alliance would not support a Labour minority government which attempted to push through its policies and programmes, regardless of the Alliance's position as power-broker. They would vote Labour out of office.

Later, Mr Steel confirmed this from his Strick Bridge home. He said: "Kinnock keeps up this line because his suggestion is that he would be entitled to call another election."

"It is a very dubious suggestion. I think a government which had never had its policy endorsed would never be entitled to another dissolution. There would be an obligation for somebody to try to construct a majority government in the House."

This could mean that the Alliance would try to form a government with the opposition party after a hung election if they were unable to reach agreement on the Queen's Speech — outlining a legislative programme — with the party which had secured the largest number of seats.

The first demand, outlined by Dr Owen yesterday, would be a negotiation of the Queen's Speech "line by line" to ensure that the Government had a programme backed by the majority of voters.

But he raised the stakes by

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SOCCER CIRCUS: Two supporters, one in the guise of a clown, being led away by police in Notts County

Everton's title

By our Sports Staff

SUPPORTERS of Everton were euphoric yesterday as their team clinched the Canon League Championship — they last won it in 1978 — by beating Queens Park Rangers 2-0 at Goodison Park. Followers of Manchester City, who saw their team's promotion chances damaged at Notts County reacted by tearing down fencing, throwing missiles, and holding up the match for 28 minutes.

The trouble at Notts County resulted in the home club's manager, Jimmy Sirrel, and his Manchester City counterpart, Billy McNeill appealing for calm over the Tammy system.

With City losing 2-0 and their chances of promotion slipping, some of 12,000 supporters in a crowd of 17,812 tore down fencing at one end of the ground and threw missiles on to the pitch. At half-time some 50 youths invaded the playing area but were soon driven back by six mounted police.

The second half, although played in a menacing atmosphere, was completed without further incident, with City eventually losing 3-2. After the match about 40 City supporters found their way into the dressing room area before being dispersed by police.

Reports, page 26

Reagan flies from German troubles to a tough encounter with Spain on US troops

From Anna Tomazeforke
in Bonn and

Jane Walker in Madrid

President Reagan ended his almost six-day visit to West Germany yesterday and flew to Madrid to face a tough encounter with Mr Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Prime Minister, who is pressing for a reduction of US forces in his country.

Mr Gonzalez wants discussions on a cut in the number of US troops, now standing at 12,500, without waiting for the result of a referendum when the country will decide whether it wishes to remain in Nato. The US Government has already made it clear that it is against troop reductions.

The Spanish Prime Minister is also determined to raise the question of the US embargo against Nicaragua. Mr Gonzalez strongly opposes the US blockade and last week issued a tough criticism of the President's policy. A further potential point of contention is the expected arrival in Madrid of his Nicaraguan foe, President Daniel Ortega, who is on his way home from

a visit to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr Reagan's final speech in Germany, to a carefully selected group of 6,000 young people at Hambach Castle, extolled the virtues of liberty, individual enterprise and technological progress. The occasion was clearly designed to counter the ill-feeling aroused by the Ellbogen war cemetery visit the previous day.

The President advertised technological progress and his strategic defence initiative, saying: "Some day, your children may be protected and war avoided by a system we could call mutual assured survival."

He also endorsed the German desire for national unity, denounced totalitarianism, and struck the note which accompanied last week's summit of the world's leading industrial democracies.

"I want to encourage you today to consider joining with your friends now or in the future to start up your own business and become part of a great new movement for progress — the age of the entrepreneur. Small business will be the biggest job creators for the future."

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progress — the age of the entrepreneur. Small business will be the biggest job creators for the future."

The initial response in Germany to the state visit was of relief that the "great test" of post-war friendship had passed without those unpleasantnesses that have, however, concerned that Mr Reagan would have to pay for getting his way over Bonn.

Dr Kohl's government had already made clear that it would have no patience with European partners who were dragging their feet over joining the SDI (Star Wars) research and it was announced yesterday that the Government would next week begin talks with industry on the possibility of contributing to Star Wars research.

While it is expected that Dr Kohl's pro-American stance will become even more evident in the next serious damage of the visit was done to Washington's relations with the biggest opposition party, the Social Democrats, which repre-

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Public 'Legion' inquiry demand

By James Lewis

Stafford's MP, Mr Bill Cash, yesterday demanded the setting up of an independent public inquiry into the outbreak of Legionnaire's disease at the town's district general hospital.

The death of a woman aged 60 on Sunday night brought the total of deaths to 30. It casts doubt on the claim that the disease, which is the world's worst single outbreak since 34 people died in Philadelphia in 1976 when the Legionella bacteria was first identified.

So far the disease has been confined in six Stafford cases.

Mr Cash made his demand after Mr James Bartlett, general manager of the Mid Staffs health authority, said that the authority believed that a local inquiry would be adequate and had asked the chairman of the West Midlands Health Authority to conduct it.

Mr Cash said: "That is much too close to home. The Tory MP has arranged a meeting today with Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Health Minister,

and will press for an inquiry conducted by experts from outside the National Health Service. Mr Clarke has promised a response by the end of the week."

Mr Cash said that vital facts needed to be established that could alter guidelines about hospital design, arrangements for identifying the presence of the disease, and treatment.

He went on: "The main issues are whether the outbreak was identified early enough; whether equipment was properly maintained; and Turn to back page, col. 2

Stars' tears of wrath

From Michael White
in Washington

The White House's recent monopoly on celluloid art manipulation life in American politics was denied yesterday when three women stars of Hollywood films about the US farm crisis turned up on Capitol Hill to give evidence for the farmers.

It must have been one of the largest, and certainly the best looking, concentration of movie talent in one congressional room since the UN-American Activities Committee went hunting for Communists in the early 1950s. Yesterday's trio of celluloid farm wives were not accused of being Communists, although there was no danger of their being accused of Republican sympathies either.

The whole show was got up, needless of personal risk, by something called the House Democratic Caucus Task Force on Agriculture. "Some say we are seeking publicity. They are absolutely right — publicity for the fact that thousands of farm families are being driven off the land," the chairman, Tom Daschle said.

Publicity they certainly got. Their committee room was packed to see Jane Fonda, star of the television film, The Doll



Sissy Spacek — most impassioned

Maker, Jessica Lange (Country) and Sissy Spacek (The River). Sally Field (Places of the Heart) couldn't make it, but Miss Fonda read her statement, watched by attentive congressmen and a group of real farm wives from the organisation Wife (Women Involved in Farm Economics). They all wear red in honour of their bank balances.

After years of enduring President Reagan's uncanny ability to touch the conservative psyche, the recent even more enthusiastically than is the custom here.

cent of populist films of the 1930s, evidently just the radicals a chance to give him a taste of his own medicine.

They had all been moved deeply by their film-making, they emphasised. Miss Lange, rather had lost her land in the Depression. Miss Spacek's had been a New Deal agricultural agent in Texas, and Miss Fonda's had particularly loved playing Tom Joad in The Grapes of Wrath.

Being only actresses, they modestly claimed not to have the answers, although inevitably Miss Fonda had a view. After 20 years of activism in radical American politics, "Hanoi Jane" was the most professional yesterday. Miss Spacek was the most impassioned and Miss Lange, the most heartfelt. Reading from her prepared statement, she reached the passage, "I have sat countless hours over the last couple of years talking with farmers... and I know this: they are in pain, and had to pause to control an evident desire to weep.

At the end of the session Congressmen made their own statements and were photographed with their guests even more enthusiastically than is the custom here.

Row after fascism slur from Kinnock

By Colin Brown and Tom Sharatt

The Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, became embroiled in a row yesterday when he compared the growth of fascism to the problems of unemployment and social division under the Thatcher administration.

Although he stressed that he was not accusing the Thatcher government of being fascist, his speech to a May Day rally at Wigan moved Mr Kinnock to his quest for publicity.

Mr Kinnock's attack on the Government was the fiercest on an afternoon in which many Opposition leaders used May Day rallies to launch assaults on government policies.

Dismissing the Prime Minister's dream of a classless society as "Maggie's mirage," the Labour leader said it was sad that as Britain was eager to commemorate victory in Europe in 1945 much of the industrialised world was suffering a recession which "bore many of the characteristics of the 1930s."

Mr Kinnock said that once again there were those who owed the same sort of indifference to such problems as their predecessors in the 1930s.

They represented the welfare state as a barrier to individual enterprise and freedom, "and out of that instrument for personal security and community provision they are fashioning a weapon for control as they use the state to deprive people of dignity and liberty," he said.

They wanted compliance from the clergy and deference from the media, and when they were resisted they accused those who stood against them of being the enemy within.

Mr Kinnock went on: "I don't believe Mrs Thatcher is a fascist and I don't think her

government is fascist. What I am saying is that in the way that they show complacency and in the way that they show contempt for millions of people in this country, they are encouraging a contagion of despair, a loss of confidence, and fear, loneliness, and isolation to develop so as to repeat all the disastrous folly of those inter-war years."

Of Mrs Thatcher's dream of a classless society, he said: "We are democratic socialists, and we have that dream of a classless society where all people can enjoy the fruits of equality and freedom."

"We don't think that is something to be dreamed about; we think that is something to be worked for. We think it is necessary not just to hope for it but to get rid of the privileges in our society, to release the chains of disadvantage, to give hope to the young, to remove unemployment and to take away fear, loneliness, and insecurity from old people — that is the way to make Britain into a classless society."

The Shadow Home Secretary, Mr Gerald Kaufman, warned a rally in Brynmawr, near Ebbw Vale, Gwent, that Mrs Thatcher planned to "mould Britain into an economic huddle, with its citizens at the implacable mercy of random and miserly forces."

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This week

Today

King to speak

ON a Tuesday 40 years ago the Guardian announced the news of the German surrender. We record the way it did it. Page 8.

Arts Guardian looks at the survival of war memorials. Page 8.

And on Guardian Women, Carle Merckham remembers life under German occupation in Amsterdam. Page 22.

Commentary

IN HIS new Tuesday column, Hugo Young explains that while Peter Walker is a cunning fellow, his assumptions are essentially mistaken. Page 21.

Polymath

THE GUTS in polytechnic funding just don't add up. Education Guardian. Page 11.

Tomorrow

VE-Day

remembered

ON VE-Day Churchill's wife Clementine was in Moscow, after a triumphant tour of hospitals throughout Russia where money sent from Britain had enabled major facilities to be built and maintained. Martin Gilbert, Churchill's biographer, recalls the time when Britain and Russia were allies — just one article in the kaleidoscope of memories, reports and recollections, brought together in a specially devised four-page souvenir supplement to be published in tomorrow's Guardian.

Firms 'do not want second YTS year'

By David Hearst

Three-quarters of the large companies operating the Youth Training Scheme in London do not want the scheme to be extended to two years, according to a survey conducted by the youth unemployment pressure group, Youthaid.

The survey, which was conducted last Christmas before the Government's announcement that YTS would be extended to two years, found that only a minority of large companies wanted a longer scheme, and they were in industries, such as engineering and construction, with a tradition of training for longer than a year.

Mr Paul Lewis, the director of Youthaid, said that employers were concerned at the content and the cost of the proposed second year of training. "The majority thought that a year enabled the trainees to get their basic training and work experience and the company to judge their abilities. They feared that a longer period would lead to trainees becoming resentful about their status and discontented with their allowance."

The survey found that large companies spent an average of £500 on each trainee, matching the Manpower Services Commission's own grant. Mr Lewis said that the large company sector would not put more money of its own into the scheme if it found that its contribution was being used to subsidise the training provided by other employers.

Mr Tom King, the employment secretary, has told the MSC that he wants employers to come up with as much of their own money as possible to fund the second year of the scheme. The Government has announced its intention to pay an extra £300 million for 1987/8, the first full year of the enlarged scheme, but critics of the scheme have pointed out that this is little more than the original £1 billion a year figure set aside for the one year YTS in the 1981 white paper.

Mr Lewis said: "As the Government's plans are looked at in detail it becomes clear that they are badly thought out and possibly unworkable. There is too little money, too little time and above all, too little commitment to a high quality scheme that really helps all the young people who join it."

The MSC has until the end of June to produce detailed proposals about the second year of training.

Low-paid warned of more cuts

By James Lewis

Some low paid workers could face up to £11 a week if the Government's new wages councils, says a report published today to coincide with the establishment of a new regional low pay unit in Greater Manchester.

The report, *Breadline Wages*, points out that about half the 430,000 low-paid workers in the county are covered by wages council minimum rates and would lose from their abolition. According to a recent survey only 7 per cent of the county's population favoured abolition.

The low pay unit, sponsored by the Greater Manchester Council and supported by half the district councils in the county, will be officially launched at a meeting today.

The report estimates that up to 44 per cent of the county's workforce now earn less than a living wage as defined by the Council of Europe's decency threshold, which is now £108 a week.

About half of these low-paid workers are covered by wages councils. But 43 per cent of the sample of the county's employers who were visited by Government wages inspectors last year, were found to be illegally underpaying some or all of their staff.

The report includes a number of case studies of people whom the low pay unit will try to help. They include: a clerk/telephonist earning \$40 for a 37-hour week, giving a take-home total of £35.80; a sewing machinist earning £20 for a full week as a piece worker (less than one third of the wages council's minimum rate of £66.15); another sewing machinist earning £7 a week below the legal minimum.

OBITUARY

Thriller writer

CARTER Brown, one of the world's most prolific thriller writers, has died in Sydney, aged 61. In a 32-year career he wrote more than 270 books which sold more than 55 million copies around the world. His real name was Alan Yates. He also wrote under the names Tom Conway and Paul Valdez.

He is survived by his wife, Denise, and four children.

Heathfield defends changes to NUM rule book

By Patrick Wintour

Labour Staff

Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday defended proposed union rule changes. He said they did not represent an attempt to centralise the union, but merely a move to update the rule book and to protect the NUM from more High Court actions.

Despite resistance to the changes from sections of the South Wales miners' leadership, Mr Heathfield said yesterday that he still believed the two-thirds majority required for the changes at the union's conference was probable.

He denied that the changes gave the national union new

powers over the areas, or that it would be empowered to instruct areas to strike. "In a federal organisation such as the National Union of Mineworkers that is an impossibility. Areas will still have the right to consult their area membership on anything they so choose. Ninety-five per cent of the rules remain unchanged," he said.

Arguing that the areas had always been subservient to the national union on matters affecting more than one area, Mr Heathfield pointed out that the rule book stated that national rules applied where area and national rule books were in conflict.

After the decision of the Nottinghamshire miners area to circulate to all areas a legal opinion written by two coun-

sel, Mr Igor Judge, QC, and Mr Peter Keenan, which is highly critical of the changes, Mr Heathfield has written to all area secretaries to explain them. He has enclosed a 23-page explanation of the reasons for each rule change.

Mr Heathfield said: "Either the union membership is going to take its advice from what Woodrow Wyatt and Bernard Levin say about the union, or they are going to listen to what members of their union are telling them."

He stressed that the national executive had endorsed the rule changes, and that the modernisation of the rule book had been advocated by the executive two years ago.

Some national officials believe that the criticism from South Wales stems from anti-

athy towards Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, rather than from any close examination of the proposed changes. Ironically, under one of the changes the South Wales area will be given a dispensation to retain two seats on the executive.

The legal opinion from the Nottinghamshire area argues: "If implemented, the individual area unions which make up the NUM would be independent in name only, and subject to the authority and power in a way never envisaged when the original rules were drawn up."

It claims that the proposed changes are so sweeping that they amount to proposals for an amalgamation of the area unions into the national union, and that such a change, fails

within the provisions of the Trade Union (Amalgamations) Act 1964. Under this act all members of the unions concerned are entitled to vote on the proposals before they are legally put into effect.

In the event of the union's revision conference voting to accept the changes, the Nottinghamshire area is likely to take the case to court, using the 1964 act as the basis for its challenge.

The opinion argued in making its case that the rule changes would destroy area autonomy, and would, if the national union said so, make any new rule automatically binding on an area. The wishes of individual union members, would be irrelevant.

Under the present rules, the

model rules are just that. Individual unions do not have to apply them, and national union rules do not automatically become part of the rules of individual areas.

The argument goes on to say that the proposed amendments are adopted, the model rules would automatically be embodied in the rules of the constituent unions, as would the proposed rules of the national union, and any subsequent amendment to either of them. Moreover, the area would not be allowed to have any rule which was in conflict with the national rules of the model rules, nor even with the policy of the union. Policy is an extremely vague word.

● Peter Heathfield (right): no attempt at centralisation.



FLOOR SHOW: A Roman tessellated floor of the late 2nd-century which has been found under a building being demolished in King Street, in the City of London, being excavated by a member of the Museum of London. It was part of a house in a complex of Roman buildings. Later Saxon and medieval buildings were also found, as well as the junction of two previously-unknown Roman streets.

Picture by Martin Argles

Picket at Nalgo head office

By our Labour Staff

More than 20 journalists employed by the local government union, Nalgo, will set up a picket line today outside the union's head office in London in protest at the dismissal of a member of their union for allegedly leaking a document to the deputy leader of the Liverpool city council, Mr Derek Hutton.

Members of the white-collar section of the transport union and members of the clerical union, Apex, will decide later in the day whether to join the strike. The branch committee of the white-collar section of the transport union is recommending support, but members of Apex have so far rejected joining the strike. However, it is expected that members of neither union will be prepared to cross the picket line of the National Union of Journalists.

Mr Jim Roberts, the NUJ member sacked last week by the management, denied that he had leaked the document to Mr Hutton, who in turn denies receiving it from him.

Miss Mary Maguire, the local leader of the NUJ, said yesterday that only four pieces of evidence had been brought forward to suggest that Mr Roberts had been responsible for the document being leaked. These were that he was supporter of Militant Tendency, like Mr Hutton, and that he came from the North-west, was an active member of the Labour Party and was said to have had access to the photocopy at the time at which the document was probably copied.

Community group hosts poetry on a shoestring

By Alan Dunn

A LIVERPOOL community association is this month hosting the first national convention of poets and those who print and publish their efforts.

From an income of about £100 through registration and other fees, the St Michael's and Lark Lane Community Association will entertain about 100 editors and publishers on May 25 with a day-long poetry reading festival the next day. Delegates are booked from all parts of the British Isles.

"We hope that this will be the first of an annual series of conventions, travelling round the nation," says the organiser, Mr Anthony Cooney, a teacher who is founder, editor, publisher, and contributor to his association's poetry quarterly *Tops*.

He believes that with the advance of computerised technology small magazines

Defence moves bring back fears for Irish neutrality

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Irish neutrality, for so long a dormant political issue, has surfaced once again amid fears that the country could be edged into some sort of European defence alliance.

Irish CND last week joined a former leader of the Labour Party, Mr Frank Cluskey, in asking for a referendum to incorporate neutrality into the constitution and so make it non-negotiable.

Despite government claims that it is a "non-issue", there are fears on two counts that neutrality could eventually be either abandoned completely or eroded to a point where it becomes meaningless.

On the first count, some people in the Republic believe that a government may be tempted at some time to ditch neutrality and go into a defence pact with the UK as part of the price for a united Ireland.

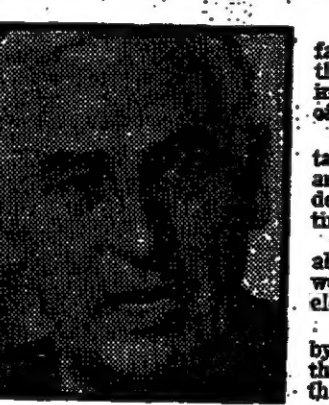
Second, next month in Milan, EEC heads of state are expected to discuss a report on European cooperation which envisages member states getting more involved on defence projects.

Ireland would then be faced with the decision of whether to play a part in any European security system, so diluting its neutrality, or opting out.

Irish neutrality was expressed most obviously during the second world war, a time when the country needed to emphasise its new-found independence.

The then Taoiseach, Eamon De Valera, went to extraordinary lengths to be seen to be even-handed.

In a famous incident which angered Winston Churchill, De



Peter Barry — European political union favoured

Valera paid an official visit to the German legation in Dublin on the day Hitler committed suicide, to express his condolences on behalf of the Irish people at the passing away of the Fuhrer.

Later, an invitation to join Nato was rejected because it required Dublin to recognise existing frontiers, which would have meant accepting the partition of North and South.

With talks about greater European union on the horizon, there have been suggestions that the ruling coalition in the Republic is split over the issue of neutrality.

While Labour members see it as a cornerstone of foreign affairs and a matter of principle, Fine Gael ministers take a more pragmatic view.

The Fine Gael attitude is that neutrality is a matter of policy. While there is no chance of joining Nato, "if we are part of Europe and Europe needs to be defended, then we will play our part," said a government spokesman.

The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Peter Barry, says that the government is firmly in favour of the development of political union in Europe.

But until that is achieved, talk about a European union and its implications for shared defence policy are a waste of time.

One thing is certain: any abandonment of neutrality would be unpopular with the electorate.

A poll published last week by the Irish Times showed that 64 per cent of people in the Republic believe that the country should not join any military alliance at any time. Only 25 per cent said the matter should be given some consideration.

The survey discovered that the age group most strongly opposed to any defence pacts are those over 55 years.

At the same time, the poll came up with a more puzzling statistic: 41 per cent of those questioned admitted they did not understand what neutrality meant.

Man killed on demolition site

One man died and another was seriously injured in Liverpool last night after a building they were demolishing collapsed.

Firemen worked for hours to free them from the debris. They were taken to Walton Hospital, Liverpool, after the incident at the Alexandra Cyle Tower, in Canning Dock. Last night a spokesman for Massey Percy dealers in the city confirmed that the men had been working for them.

Attack on Dora Russell admitted

By David Fallister

The police have finally admitted that Dora Russell, the 91-year-old peace campaigner and second wife of Bertrand Russell, was attacked in her bed in the early hours of April 1. Because she showed no immediate signs of bruising and only a bleeding nose they dismissed her complaint as "an old woman's nightmare."

Two weeks and three doctors' examinations after the attack it was found that her ankle had been broken in two places. And on the same day she received a mysterious postcard which is beginning to interest peace campaigners.

This evening, at her request, Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP for Linlithgow, will call at her home near Penance to discuss the incident.

The postcard, which has been examined by Detective Sergeant Terence Sweeney, linked the attack with the murder of the anti-nuclear campaigner, Sheila Murray, and a break-in at the London home of Jean and Cecil Woolf, who published Mr Dalyell's book on the Falklands war and an account of Mrs Murray's unexpected death in all three cases nothing appeared to have been stolen.

The author of the postcard may be simply mischievous, but Mr Dalyell is taking no chances. Having pressed the possible connections between Mrs Murray's death and the security services, he says he is keeping an open mind. Mr Dalyell, coincidentally, is speaking about the Belgrano affair to the Penance Labour Party tonight.

The authorities' reluctance to take Mrs Russell's complaint seriously has caused her considerable distress. Yesterday she was unable to come to the telephone as her ankle is in plaster.

But her housekeeper, Mrs Patricia Orenholm, said that on the night of the attack Mrs Russell woke up to find something soft being placed over her face. She struggled, then thought she was going to be murdered, so she pretended to collapse. Mrs Orenholm said:

"The attacker gave her a clout on the head and ran out of the room. The hall light was on and Mrs Russell saw the figure of a man."

When she was taken to the hospital casualty ward the nurses thought that her injuries were not consistent with an attack. It was their report which the police believed at first. Sgt Sweeney said yesterday that he accepted Mrs Russell's account when he saw her several days later.

Nobody is yet taking the link between the three break-ins seriously, as all have had some passing mention in the national media. And the postcard refers to the Woolf's "shop," which is in fact their home and office in Camden Town. Coincidence, as some editors once invented, always come in threes.

Union official's salary criticised by auditors

By Patrick Wintour

Salary criticism of the £30,500 salary of the general secretary of the Union of Communications Workers is expressed in a report to the UCU conference prepared by the union's lay auditors. The report also criticises the practices of giving loans to UCU executive members without the endorsement of the union's conference.

After a two-year-long row with senior union officers the two lay auditors have submitted a report to next week's conference claiming that the executive is improperly taking financial control away from the conference by granting loans to executive members without first submitting the proposal to the union's conference.

The report by Mr Kevin Storey and Mr Albert Edmondson says that the decision to grant the loans "allowed a group of people the power to make decisions of a financial nature which were of benefit only to the decision-makers." These decisions were implemented without seeking the authority of the sovereign body of the union, which amounted to "absolute autocracy."

The loans derive from a 1972 decision to grant executive members loans to pur-

chase cars for business purposes.

The report also criticises payments to Sir Alan Tiffin, the general secretary. The report claims that Mr Tiffin's salary, which is tied to a particular band in the Post Office management salary structure, has been unnecessarily increased in recent years. It criticises the decision to link the salary to other organisations' wage structures.

The union's national chairman, Mr Peter Curtis, has sent a public letter to conference delegate attacking the auditors' account. Mr Curtis asserts that the auditors have exceeded their proper role and that the report is framed in terms which are prejudicial to the union and the integrity of the executive.

He claims that the executive is fully entitled to grant itself loans. If the lay auditors had any qualms about continuation of the loan facility they should have devoted their energies to seeking that the facility was withdrawn or that interest rates were increased.

In a reply to Mr Curtis's letter, the two lay auditors describe it as "unconstitutional."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Seaman asks for asylum

A POLISH seaman who approached a policeman in Liverpool and asked for political asylum was last night being held at Risley remand centre while the Home Office decides on his case.

Piotr Morun, aged 30, jumped ship at Runcorn, Cheshire, and made his way to Liverpool.

Teenagers die in fire

TWO youths died early yesterday after they broke out on the ground floor of a house in Dawlish Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, two hours after a teenage party finished.

The party host, 16-year-old Andrew Sorrell, and a 15-year-old boy climbed on to a roof and raised the alarm.

Firemen found the body of Stephen Morgan, aged 19, of Cannon Drive, Pinner, in a downstairs room, and that of Duncan Whitehead, aged 15, of Alfriston Avenue, Pinner, in an upstairs room.

Photographer released

POLICE in Belfast yesterday released without charge a freelance photographer they had been questioning under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Miss Joanna Bower, a photographic student at the Polytechnic of Central London, was arrested during an IRA hunger strike commemoration rally on Sunday.

Her release followed a protest by the National Union of Journalists to the RUC chief constable, Sir John Hermon.

Disappointment for Miles

TONY MILES of Britain lost in the seventh round of the chess championship inter-zonal at Carthage, Tunisia, yesterday, as the Soviet grandmasters strengthened their lead.

Miles had to resign against the overall leader, Artur Yusupov of the USSR, with only three points of seven, his chances to qualify for the world candidates' tournament are now slim.

Prison escape

TWO MEN broke out of prison early yesterday, using broom handles to help to clear the fence. The men, Anthony Thirkill, aged 22, and Ian Asin, also 22, neither of whom was considered dangerous, escaped from Ackington Prison, Northumberland, just after midnight. They climbed out of their dormitory window and jumped 15 feet to the ground below.

Local GPs want obstetrician reinstated

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

Local doctors are demanding that Mrs Wendy Savage, a leading obstetrician, be allowed to practice pending the outcome of an inquiry into five cases against her of alleged malpractice.

By last night 44 doctors had signed a letter to Tower Hamlets health authority, in east London, calling for her reinstatement.

Mrs Savage was told of her suspension, and the allegations against her, in a letter from the district medical officer, Dr Jean Richards last week. Four of the cases involve caesarean sections. None concerns abortions. All took place over a period of 18 months, and the latest was six months ago.

The sources of the complaints have not been disclosed. The Guardian has established that Mrs Savage was suspended by the hospital's epidemiology unit has found that pre-natal mortality rates among Mrs Savage's patients are in line with those of the hospital's other consultants.

The local doctors said in their letter that mothers who wanted to give birth at home would be forced into hospital, and abortions would be delayed as a result of a reduction in services at the day care abortion centre which Mrs Savage helped to run.

Mrs Savage was the hospital's only female consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist, and the only one not taking private patients. The GPs are concerned for the area's Bengali women, who prefer to be treated by women doctors, and for the level of maternity services in an underprivileged area.

Mrs Savage, senior lecturer in obstetrics and gynaecology at the London Hospital medical school and consultant to Tower Hamlets health authority, is based at the Mile End branch of the London Hospital. She denies the allegations of malpractice.

Dr Mary Edmondson at the Steele's Lane health centre, said: "She is the most dedicated consultant. She believes in the rights of women to choose the how, when, and where of childbirth and that is what has got her into trouble."

Some maternity specialists believe that the case will become the focus of a national debate between those who believe in community-based maternity care and the male-dominated and establishment committed to high-technology, hospital-based services.

Carol Robson, the scientific attaché expelled from the British embassy in Moscow in retaliation for the action against Soviet diplomats in London, relaxes with her parents, Jim and Laura, at their home in Carlisle

Detective to face Irish deaths tribunal

Joe Joyce reports on the 'Kerry Babies' inquiry as it enters its 16th week

One of the Irish Republic's senior detectives is due to go into the witness box this week as the extraordinary public inquiry into the 'Kerry Babies' affair enters its 16th week of evidence.

Superintendent John Courtney, head of the Serious Crimes Squad, popularly known as the Murder Squad, will be following most of his subordinates, who have already denied putting pressure on Miss Joanne Hayes and her family into confessing to the murder of a stabbed infant found washed up on a beach in County Kerry.

Argument over whether Mr Courtney was the senior policeman involved had already taken up some time. Theoretically, the local superintendent remained in charge but as far as lawyers at the tribunal are concerned Mr Courtney was where "the buck stopped".

The tribunal, still fascinating public attention with theories about what really happened as plentiful as ever. The latest, suggested by a detective, was that the baby came from a Russian trawler.

Mr Justice Kevin Lynch last week briefly tried to scotch rumours and halt a stream of anonymous letters to the tribunal's staff by calling evidence to prove that a Dutch woman who committed suicide in County Kerry last year was not the stabbed baby's mother.

Extensive diaries found after she hanged herself showed that she had modelled her life on a fictional Dutch character who tried to prevent greed destroying a utopian society. A pathologist's report proved that she had not given birth and one of the most persistent stories was destroyed.

Instead, the focus of attention turned back to Miss Hayes, who last week celebrated her 26th birthday and passed the anniversary of being charged with murder.

She was formally accused on May 1 last year of the murder of the stabbed baby but her family later found the body of her own baby on their farm. The charges were not dropped until October and the inquiry is trying to determine what actually happened.

The police still believe that Miss Hayes is guilty. They maintain that she gave birth to both babies. That theory would fit the detailed confessions signed by her and her family while helping police with their inquiries.

But the family deny that she had two children. They insist that they were pressed into confessing and have forensic evidence indicating that the two babies had different parents.

The inquiry has settled into a minute examination of the events leading to the charging of Miss Hayes. The tribunal is trying to determine when and by whom certain details mentioned in the confessions were first raised.

Some witnesses have been recalled and have been able to produce firmer evidence. Dr John Harbison, the state pathologist, gave the results of tests he had carried out on umbilical cords which showed that they could be broken by being pulled.

Miss Hayes' account of breaking the umbilical cord while giving birth alone had been disputed on the grounds that a cord could not be broken. But Dr Harbison also confirmed that her baby's umbilical cord had not been pulled but cut.

After 15 weeks of evidence Miss Hayes' character has been analysed in as much detail as the questioning of her sex life which led to earlier protests.

She has been described as a sociopath (formerly known as a psychopath) having a histrionic personality and in the view of one psychiatrist called by the police, the best example of the victim/princess syndrome that he had ever encountered.

Mr Courtney has also attended the tribunal regularly but has not heard any evidence since the first police witnesses were called. Like all witnesses he has had to wait his turn in a specially reserved room.



Joanne Hayes — murder charge dropped



MUSIC IN THE AIR: John Taylor and Brendan O'Brien fly their Fournier RF4s over Tower Bridge during rehearsals for their performance set to music next weekend at the Biggin Hill air show. The aircraft are so quiet that the crowds can hear the music. Picture by Frank Martin

Civil Service unions prepare GCHQ case for Europe

By Richard Norton Taylor

Civil Service union leaders will today put the final touches to the case they will present this week to the European Commission for Human Rights against the ban on trade unions at GCHQ in Cheltenham.

At today's meeting union leaders will also consider what action to take if management at the Government's intelligence-gathering headquarters goes ahead with threats to take disciplinary action against staff who rejoined their unions.

Mr Desmond Quinn, a radio operator at GCHQ's listening post at Cains Head, near Taunton, Somerset, was given until today to give up his membership or face disciplinary proceedings.

He has refused to give up his union card, but it is still possible that GCHQ management will hold off until Civil Service union leaders have talks on Thursday with Sir Robert Armstrong, Cabinet secretary and head of the home Civil Service.

In their case to the European commission the unions will argue that the Government's decision to impose a ban was out of all proportion to its stated aim to prevent disruption at the centre.

GCHQ staff insist that industrial action in 1979 and 1981 caused no damage to the centre's operations, and was not intended to do so. The unions will argue that the Government's appeal to the need to protect national security — an argument it did not use until it lost its case in the High Court last July — was not a true defence.

The unions will also criticise the way Mrs Thatcher took the decision without any consultation, and merely by an oral instruction she gave to Sir Robert on December 22, 1983. They will also argue that, unlike other European countries, individuals in Britain have no redress in public law in the event of arbitrary administrative action.

The human rights commission is unlikely to decide for at least four months whether the case is admissible. A conciliation period may follow, and the court is unlikely, in any event, to hear the case for two years.

In an important week for GCHQ leaders of the staff federation — set up to replace trade unions — will have their first meeting with management today, when a proposal to introduce the polygraph (lie detector) will be discussed.

Staff federation spokesmen believe that there is little chance of stopping the polygraph scheme.

Spokesmen for both unions, who have united in their claim for an overall £1,200 increase in teachers' pay, were careful yesterday not to attack the other's reaction to the move.

But their unity is likely to be tested over the next few weeks as the employers' panel tries to find a way out of the present deadlock. Changes caused by last week's county council elections in the political balance of the Association of County Councils will take some time to filter through to the Burnham committee. Realignment is not expected to



Mr Doug McAvoy — long-term effect

Labour told to back right to buy housing

By Geoff Andrews, Local Government Correspondent

The Labour Party should support the right to buy for council and private housing tenants in exchange for a system in which private owner-occupiers would be able to sell their homes to the council and outlease living in them as tenants, a socialist ginger group argues today.

In its Manifesto for Housing, published today, the Labour Housing Group says that the right to buy should be reintroduced as part of a programme to sustain a high rate of public housing production, revise the housing subsidy system, and replace homes which have been sold to prevent running down the public sector stock.

The right to buy would be available to all local authority tenants, new towns and housing associations, and to all private landlords, with prices set at market value and mortgages available.

The manifesto, an attempt to stimulate a greater commitment to housing reform within the party, also suggests that mortgage relief for owner-occupiers should be reduced in phases by means of carefully timed changes to protect those in the early difficult years of first-time mortgages, without mentioning the unpopularity that this might arouse in a wide section of Labour supporters.

Another suggestion that might upset thousands of council tenants who have taken up the option on their homes at discounted prices is the suggestion that in any sale the real appreciation of house values should be taxed.

On the credit side for home owners, it also suggests the abolition of stamp duty and a system of 100 per cent repair grants for run-down housing, chargeable on the eventual selling price of the house.

Before any Labour administration addressed these problems it would have to embark on an ambitious home building programme, the group points out. But this should not mean a return to the Roman Point style of building.

Manifesto for Housing, Labour Housing Group, 43 Anson Road, London N7, £1.50 (inc postage).

Tax fraud units 'need more staff'

By Richard Norton-Taylor

More tax inspectors should be allocated to investigate fraud and evasion, according to a report drawn up for the Inland Revenue.

The proposal for a 15 per cent increase in the number of investigators comes as more tax officials are leaving to work for the private sector.

The report was completed by Mr Barry Pollard, a senior Inland Revenue official, last November, but the government has only now agreed to allow his conclusions to be released.

The Board of Inland Revenue says that although, in principle, it accepts the report's recommendations, the time was not opportune to put them into effect. It suggests that the main problem is shortage of staff.

Mr Peter Stokes, of the Association of Inspectors of Taxes, said that the Board's reply amounts to "an admission that the department does not have the resources that it needs to deal with the most serious cases of evasion and avoidance, nor with those that fall in the large grey area between the two."

In the year ending last March 100 tax inspectors resigned, according to the association. This compares with a previous highest annual figure of 26.

Relatively poor pay and promotion blockages are given as the main reasons for the exodus. The Treasury recently agreed to an increase in inspectors' allowances.

Death at play

Allison Gibson, aged four, of Hareburn Road, Tillycoultry, near Strirling, died when she fell through glass shelves while playing in an old cabinet at a neighbour's house at the weekend.

Grant for sheepdog trainer

By Tony Heath

WITH 11 sheep and a government grant of £40 a week a former British Aerospace worker has set up a new business, training sheepdogs.

Mr Glynn Morris, aged 51, took voluntary redundancy after 23 years at the BAE factory near Chester, on his doctor's advice.

He took up the Enterprise Allowance Scheme offer of £40 a week, which is open to anyone over 18 who has been on the dole for more than 13 weeks and has £1,000 to invest in a venture, and set up his sheepdog school in a field at the back of his home in Pen-y-ford, near Mold, North Wales.

Mr Morris, who has had a life-long interest in sheepdog training, charges owners £15 per dog per week for a three to four week course which prepares the animals for the world of sheepdogging.

Spotter plane used in search

The Optica observation aircraft was successfully used by Hampshire police at the weekend, after Darrell Sherred, aged 14, disappeared from his home at Bramsgore.

Police spotted Darrell riding his bicycle only a mile from his home. He later ran off into woods but was found by police and taken home.

Peak show

A Morris dancing group yesterday helped to raise £1,000 for the Patterdale mountain rescue team by performing for 200 people at the 3,118ft summit of Helvellyn in Cumbria.

Invigilation fees seen as 'divisive' or 'a breakthrough'

Teaching unions split over exam payment offers

By Susan Tirbitt

The two main teaching unions are split in their reaction to proposals to make payments to parents or teachers who invigilate examinations during the teachers' pay strike.

The National Union of Teachers describe the proposal as divisive. But the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers views the offer as a breakthrough.

Invigilation payments have so far been offered by two education authorities, Solihull and Bradford. Solihull is offering £5 and Bradford £3.

Mr Doug McAvoy, NUT deputy general secretary, said on BBC Radio yesterday that local authorities would find their relationship with teachers would not be restored for a very long time if they offered the extra payments.

But Mr Nigel de Gruchy, NAS/UTW general secretary, said: "If they agree to pay it, we would do it. We are quite happy to take money for anything."

Spokesmen for both unions, who have united in their claim for an overall £1,200 increase in teachers' pay, were careful yesterday not to attack the other's reaction to the move.

But their unity is likely to be tested over the next few weeks as the employers' panel tries to find a way out of the present deadlock. Changes caused by last week's county council elections in the political balance of the Association of County Councils will take some time to filter through to the Burnham committee. Realignment is not expected to

TEACHERS' PAY

THE FACTS

- More than 60% of teachers are on the two lowest national pay scales. The most they will earn after some 10 years' experience is £9597 p.a.
- Because of a steep fall in the number of school-age children and an antiquated salary structure, promotion prospects are bleak. This year alone some 20,000 promoted posts disappear.
- Government statistics show that the average salary for a classroom teacher is currently £9300 p.a.
- Compare this with the salaries on offer for job vacancies advertised in the last 10 days in the national press:
 - Marketing/Sales Manager, Telecommunications: age 25-34: £18,000-£24,000 p.a.
 - Fashion Merchandiser: age 25-32 'sound academic background': £20,000 p.a.
 - Graduate Computer Programmer: '18 months' experience': £14,000 p.a.

Each job promises more money now than the highest paid classroom teacher can earn after a lifetime's work.

■ The only firm offer local authority employers have made is a 4% pay rise this year.

■ Some might say that the teachers' answer is obvious: if they want more money, they should leave the profession. But what would the result be for schools? Already there are teacher shortages in key subject areas and the problem will quickly develop into a crisis.

■ We ask all concerned parents and members of the public to raise these questions urgently with their local councillors and MPs. Something must be done to end this damaging dispute as soon as possible.

This statement is published by the Executive Committee of the 95,000-strong Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, 7 Northumberland Street, London, WC2N 5DA, and paid for by members' donations.

AMMA's members are not striking or working to rule. They have chosen this method of explaining their case.

King acts on Koran dispute

By Marilyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is to meet an international delegation of Islamic scholars who claim that hundreds of Muslim pilgrims on the way to Mecca have been tortured and harassed by his government because they were carrying an Urdu translation of the Koran.

The president of the World Islamic Mission, Maulana Noorani, who will lead the eight-member delegation, yesterday accused the Saudi authorities of exercising "the worst excesses of the Inquisition."

The meeting, announced yesterday in London by the World Islamic Mission, will bring to a head a 70-year-old theological dispute.

On Sunday 3,000 people attended a conference in London where a number of international scholars claimed that their traditional collegiate authority had effectively been hijacked by Saudi Arabia through the influence of the minority Wahabi sect.

This is said to represent fewer than 2 per cent of the world's 700 million Muslims, but its influence is detected behind many current grievances.

These include allegations that pilgrims have had their Korans and other holy books confiscated by the Saudi authorities.

Labour men could see their political ambitions crash, whatever they agree to do

Decision day for councillors who face bankruptcy and gaol

By Seamus Milne

Sheffield Council looks set tonight to put an end to the shadow boxing which has so far dominated the fight against rate capping.

After last week's decisions by the city Labour party and the ruling Labour group a motion will be put to the council that Sheffield will not fix a rate until the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, agrees to negotiations on securing funding for the city's jobs and services.

Hitherto, Sheffield has only deferred setting a rate, in common with the London boroughs still resisting the Government-imposed rate ceilings.

But if today's motion is carried, Sheffield's Labour councillors will have clearly crossed the border of legality and could face a surcharge, disqualification or even imprisonment if they defy court orders to make a rate. The district auditor, Mr Ronald Mason, has already told the council leader, Mr David Blunkett, that he intends to take action as soon as the no-rate position is agreed.

It looks like being the turning point of Mr Blunkett's political career. He is a rising star in national Labour politics. Last year he broke the MPs' grip on the constituency section of Labour's NEC and joined Michael, Meacher and

Tom Sawyer as leftwing allies of Mr Neil Kinnock on the committee.

When he recently accepted a nomination for the parliamentary selection process in Miss Joan Maynard's rock-solid Labour seat of Sheffield Brightside, Mr Blunkett's political future seemed assured.

But if today's vote leads to such swingeing surcharge penalties that the Labour councillors are bankrupted, Mr Blunkett would be disqualified from running for Parliament.

On the other hand, if he stopped short of illegality he might have to resign as Sheffield's leader and could then forget the Brightside selection contest.

The same goes for other councillors with their eyes on Westminster, like Mr Roger Barton and the housing chairman, Mr Clive Betts.

But Mr Blunkett is confident that tonight's motion will pass.

"The relationship between the city Labour party and the group is different from that in most parts of the country," he says. "The city party makes policy, and the group implements that policy as a section of the party."

The Sheffield party agreed last week by 81 votes to 48 to mandate the council's Labour group to switch tactics and vote not to set a rate. When the 60-strong Labour group

met last Wednesday only 13 councillors voted against the city party line, and four abstained.

With 17 Tory and nine Liberal councillors, it would need all 17 Labour doubters to vote against for the motion to fail.

"We have never had councillors vote against party policy," Mr Blunkett said last week. "but while I'm leader there will be no intimidation of councillors, only persuasion. My task is to hold the group together in a comradely way."

With most attention focussed on London, the significance of Sheffield's stand has often been missed. But it should hardly come as a surprise if the capital of the self-styled Socialist Republic of South Yorkshire turns out to be the first rate-capped council to throw down the gauntlet.

Sheffield's radical politics are still firmly rooted in the organised labour movement and, unlike some of the volatile London boroughs, the premium is on disciplined action rather than political posturing.

Mr Blunkett is thought to have favoured deficit budgeting rather than the no-rate option as the best way forward. But he is now clearly prepared to lead his troops through the uncharted territory that his local Labour party has chosen. There are two routes by which tonight's likely decision

could lead to surcharge and disqualification. If the district auditor can identify a financial loss which has been brought about by the "wilful misconduct" of councillors he can issue a certificate of surcharge. All councillors who voted for illegality would then have to repay the loss out of their own pockets.

If the loss were more than £2,000, which is peanuts in local authority terms, the councillors would be disqualified from public office.

Being an MP does not count as holding public office. But if the surcharge ran into millions, the councillors would very likely be bankrupted and so barred from standing for Parliament.

Mr Blunkett says that the Labour group would certainly fight any such ruling by the district auditor through the courts.

The alternative challenge to the Labour councillors' stand would be from an individual seeking to have the resolution declared void by the courts. The costs of the case could be surcharged to the rebel councillors.

Since councillors have a duty to set a rate, this seems the most likely immediate move. The court could then issue an order of mandamus, requiring Sheffield to fix a rate.



David Blunkett — at a turning point



HANDY REMINDER: Charlton Heston (above), Dame Anna Neagle and Sir John Mills were among five film stars — the others were Omar Sharif and Alan Bates — who yesterday left their hand prints in wet cement in Leicester Square, London, in a ceremony to mark British Film Year. Crowds gathered to watch the event, which inaugurated a British equivalent to the 'Star Pavement' outside Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Los Angeles. Picture by Garry Weaser

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Trust for educating more GPs

By Dennis Johnson

A charitable trust has been set up to support two proposed university departments in the south-west of England specialising in the education of general medical practitioners.

The trust is part of a plan to fill what is regarded as an urgent need in medical education in the region at a time when universities and health authorities are being kept severely short of money.

On Monday the South-west Regional Health Authority will be asked to approve a scheme under which the 11 health districts in the region will be asked to contribute equally towards the running cost of £140,000 of the two departments at Bristol and Exeter.

The South-west General Practice Trust is to appeal to every senior doctor in the region, inside and outside hospitals. The target is £250,000 over five years.

The chairman of the authority, Mr Vernon Seccombe, says in a letter to the health districts and the medical profession that he regards the proposals as urgent, especially since new emphasis is being put on care within the community.

According to a report to go before the authority, general practitioners are concerned that the South-west is the only region in the country with no undergraduate department dealing with the subject.

Exeter has taught general practice at postgraduate level for a number of years with funds from the DHSS. But it is feared that those funds will dry up in March.

The report says the South-west has the largest proportion of old people of any region in Britain and 95 per cent of them at any one time are in the care of GPs.

Each of the proposed departments would cost £70,000 a year to run and have a teaching staff of two.

A free organ

University administrators are offering to give the Victorian organ in Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, to anyone willing to dismantle it.

Curators warn about charges

By Nicholas de Jongh, Arts Correspondent

SENIOR curators are alarmed about the increasing numbers of museums considering charges for entry.

The Association of First Division Civil Servants, which represents the 300 senior curators, has written to all national museum directors to criticise such charges.

The curators accept the need for admission charges to cover the cost of certain temporary displays but say that they view with concern the possibility of a wider imposition of charges for admission to permanent exhibitions.

The recent annual meeting of senior curators agreed that the public already made large contributions to national collections through taxation and that free access to these collections had played a significant part in national education.

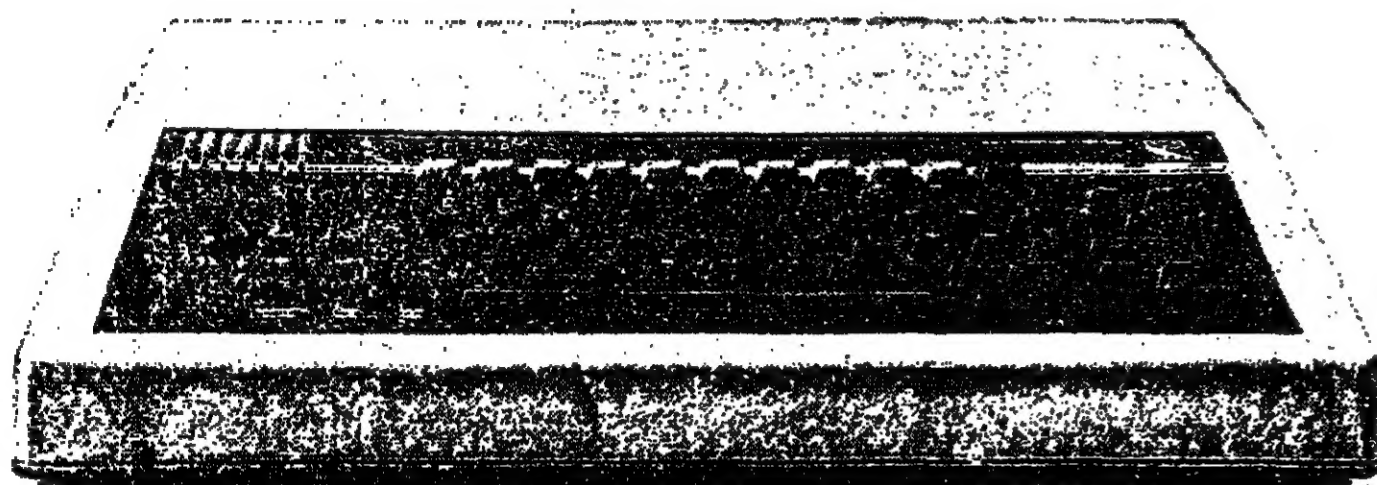
Miss Sue Corby, assistant general secretary of the First Division Association, said that a paper had been put to the Victoria and Albert Museum trustees, suggesting a voluntary option of paying for admission through collection boxes.

She understood that the museum was considering plans for making visitors contribute voluntarily. This could be along the lines of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where visitors who contributed were given a badge.

At the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, where charges have been made since April 1984, the effect on attendances could not be accurately assessed because visitors' figures were not strictly monitored before charges were imposed.

Some museums, including the National Gallery, are reviewing the possibility of voluntary admission charges. They are finding it increasingly hard to maintain the structure of their buildings and compete for new acquisitions, particularly as the Arts Minister, Lord Gowrie, has reduced the museum's purchase grants for the year 1985-86.

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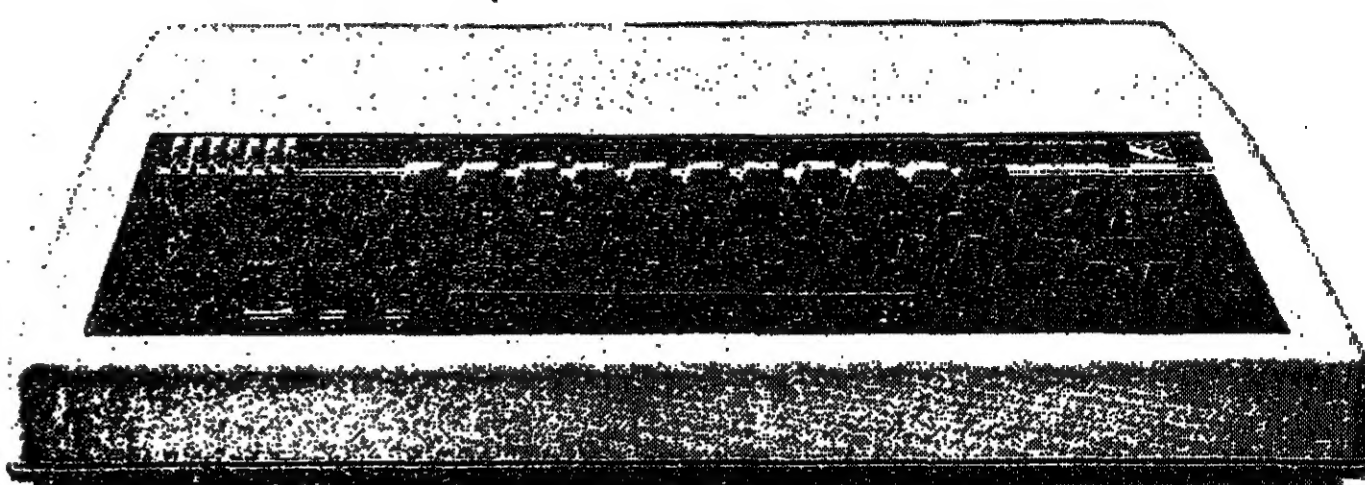
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Bonn summit raises US protectionism fears

Critics unmoved by Reagan's visit to Belsen and Bitburg

From Michael White

President Reagan's performance at the Belsen concentration camp and the Bitburg military cemetery has corrected some of the personal and political damage the affair aroused but failed to satisfy his most ardent critics.

There has been renewed speculation here, fanned by a warning of Mr William Brock, until recently Mr Reagan's trade representative, that failure to obtain agreement at the Bonn summit on a new round of world trade talks would intensify domestic US pressure for protectionism. Several bills are already in Congress and the prospect of negotiations under the general agreement on tariffs and trade would have made the Administration's task of resisting them easier.

The President's visits on Sunday were shown live and at length on two of the three main television networks, displacing the Sunday morning preachers on all but CBS which has been attacked for not following suit. Rallies to remember the Holocaust and actively turned out to protest against the symbolism of Bitburg were held yesterday in several cities.

At the New York rally, Mr Elliot Weiss, chairman of the American Holocaust Committee and — as a camp survivor — an eloquent and crucial figure in the Bitburg controversy, told a large crowd that the President's insensitive act had wounded the world's Jews.

"How can he say these

things in Belsen and so soon after he was in Bitburg?" The Reagan presidency would always retain the image of this incident, he predicted.

The New York Times said in an editorial that the President had made his eight-minute trip through the cemetery "with dignity but little reverence" and complained that the idea of a president keeping his word to an ally — Chancellor Helmut Kohl — in the nuclear age was a dangerous oversimplification.

CHANCELLOR Helmut Kohl will meet President Francois Mitterrand of France later this month for talks which, officials said, would focus on France's refusal to join in President Reagan's Star Wars research programme. — Reuters.

The Washington Post, sharing the general wish for "reconciliation" without going as far as the President in blaming the war on "one man" said that he looked "cued, nudged, stage-managed by the Chancellor. He exuded not a hint of being there. It was not an image of mastery."

Others were less condemning and the conservative Washington Times compared the President's Bitburg speech to Kennedy's Berlin address. Among observers, there was little doubt that a "difficult exercise" in "damage limitation" had been

conducted down to the last visual detail — Mr Reagan turning his back on the SS graves and omitting to shake hands with Chancellor Kohl in the cemetery.

Just how the controversy will rank in the minds of Middle America is unclear. Some reports say that people were unmoved by the row, others that it had been an education on the meaning of the Holocaust and the Nazi years to the young.

But there was some admiration yesterday for the skill with which Mr Reagan sought to extricate himself with the aid of his old allies — the cameras.

Every hesitation of the voice, every evocative comparison with Kennedy's Berlin speech — "I am a Berliner, I am a Jew... I am an Afghan..." He said, outdoing his predecessor — has been analysed, as has the President's reported determination not to risk charges of manipulation by weeping at Belsen.

The old actor nearly failed, despite himself, the folks, at home were told.

The source of the President's story about the German widow who fed lost and hungry soldiers from both sides in her forest cottage while the battle of the Bulge raged was traced to a Reader's Digest article in 1973 and its source to the widow's son who now lives in Honolulu.

The magazine is famous for checking its facts. It is not its opinions, and the White House stood by the story.

Stalin stays out in the cold

From Martin Walker

In Moscow

THE SOVIET Union has decided against commemorating the 40th anniversary of victory in the Second World War by restoring the old wartime name of Stalingrad to the city on the River Volga which saw the turn of the tide on the Russian front.

The city has been known as Volgograd since the campaign of de-Stalinisation, launched almost 30 years ago by Khrushchev. The physical evidence of the Stalin cult, expressed in his statues in every town, his name dominating the Soviet atlas and his embalmed corpse in the Red Square mausoleum alongside that of Lenin, was destroyed by 1961.

Last November, the War Veterans Association of Volgograd petitioned the Communist Party central committee for the city to be renamed Stalingrad to commemorate the 40th anniversary. Until Mr Mikhail Gorbachev succeeded the former leader, Mr Konstantin Chernenko in March, all the signs were that the petition would be accepted.

But yesterday, the decision to keep the name of Volgograd was formally declared at a ministry of defence press conference.

"Volgograd will not be renamed for the moment," said the spokesman, deputy minister of defence and commander of land forces, said.

Western observers here immediately drew the conclusion that Mr Gorbachev did not want to inaugurate his period of office with any signal that Stalin — and all that is implied by his name — is back in official favour.

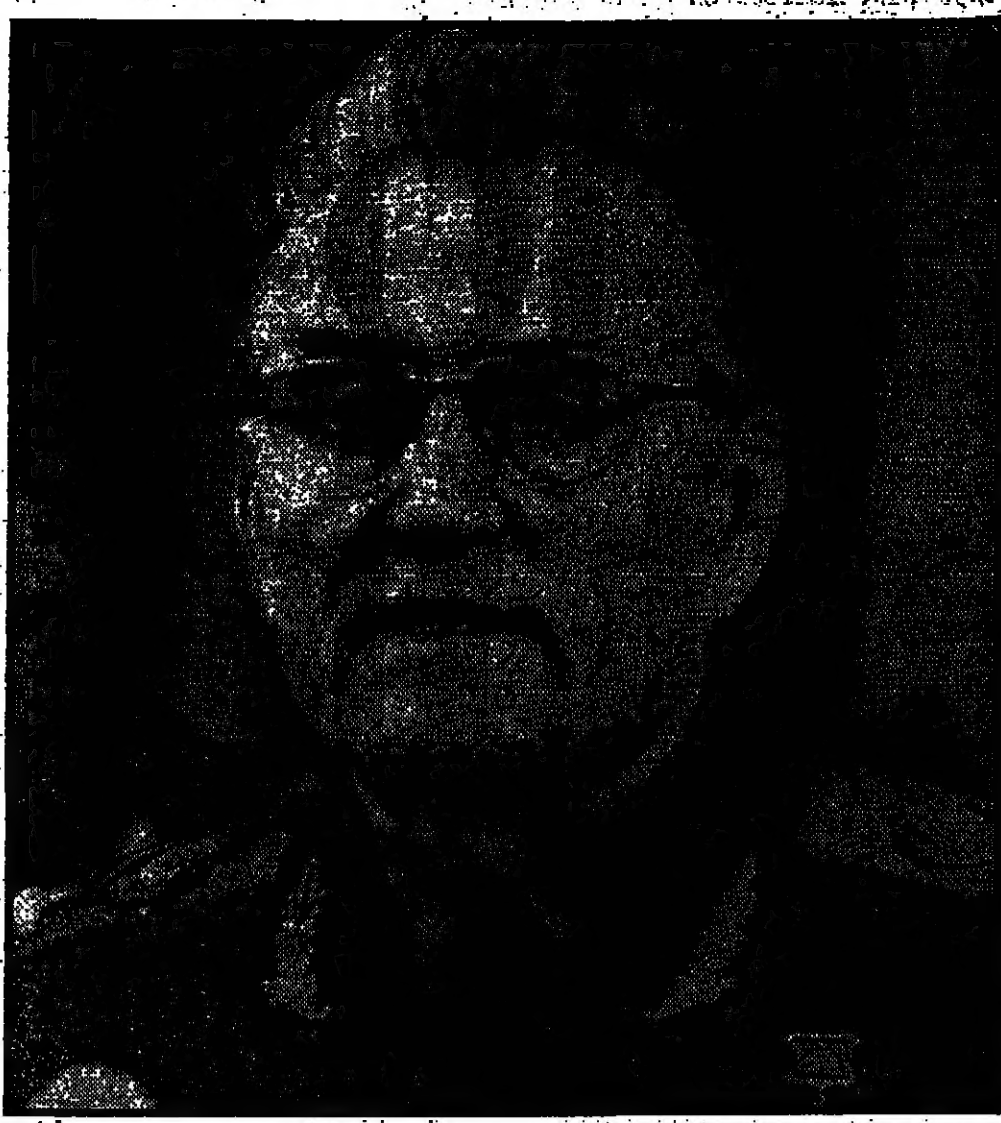
Since the battle is still universally known as Stalingrad, Soviet historians have long had to wrap their tongues around the complex of the city, because Stalingrad took place at the city of Volgograd.

The battle of Stalingrad, which lasted from September, 1942, until the surrender of the surrounded German forces in January, 1943, saw the high point of the German invasion, and also its nemesis.

General Von Paulus's Sixth Army, which had been trained for the mobile warfare of the Blitzkrieg, was bogged down in the long and strategically unnecessary siege of the city, because Hitler first insisted that the city named after Stalin must fall, and then demanded that it be held at all costs.

The Germans lost 600,000 men at Stalingrad, and were never able to launch a successful offensive against the Russian capital. The courage of Stalingrad defenders, who were on occasion so short of ammunition that they were reduced to fighting off the attackers with rubble, became a symbol of the Red Army endurance.

Medal-winners from the Soviet forces in Afghanistan will take part in Thursday's VE day parade, according to the army newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda. "They are worthy heirs of the heroes of the great patriotic war," General Pliushchev, commander of the Moscow garrison, said.



The Soviet Union's deputy defence minister, Marshal Pétrov, announcing plans in Moscow yesterday for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War

How Lev Neveselyuk cooks his books and stays in work

From Martin Walker

In Moscow

LEV NEVESELYUK is a brilliant book-keeper, with the kind of brain for accountancy that could make him a rich and powerful businessman if he lived in the West. But he lives in Mordovia, in the very heart of central Russia, about 500 miles east of Moscow, and he is a clerk in the Ministry of Agriculture.

He has just set the Russian all-comers record for fixing the books and getting away with it. He has faced disciplinary proceedings 11 times in the last 14 years, but he has managed to keep his annual bonus for outstanding work.

In a way, his work was outstanding. Lev Neveselyuk ensured that the local agricultural output — figures looked good, that the local production plan was fulfilled, and that everyone else got their bonuses, too. He was too useful to be fired.

He did it through the system of "add-ons". When the reports came in from each farm of the size of the harvest, he would add 100 kilos of meat here, 200 kilos of carrots there.

It all added up, and when the figures were eventually checked against what the State Purchasing Commission required, discrepancies could always be written off as lost in transit, or spoiled by storage.

Lev Neveselyuk would have been just another unsung hero of the way human beings live with and survive the rigidity of a centrally-planned economy. But there are tens of thousands of such men throughout the Soviet economy, and their cumulative effect goes a long way to explain the gross disparity between its performance on paper, and what it produces in real life.

So the Central Procurators' Office, a cross between the Fraud Squad and Scotland Yard, was ordered to launch a crash investigation campaign into the whole "add-ons" phenomenon, and suspects of their findings are starting to emerge in the Soviet press.

They make startling reading. In one section of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, they found that more than 1 million roubles had been paid out in unauthorised and unjustified bonuses, and 207,000 roubles had gone to senior officials in charge. A check on the ministry's 48 regional offices found that one in two was guilty of cooking the books in this way.

The State Commission for Agricultural Supplies, in charge of fertiliser and machinery allocation, was found to be running a profitable little conspiracy, which involved reducing (on paper) the number of acres being farmed. So the crop from 11,000 acres was said to have been produced from only 9,000 acres, which meant the little per acre must have improved so it was extra bonuses all around.

The centralised Soviet economy is deeply vulnerable to this kind of official fiddling of the books. In a capitalist economy, such fraud would sooner or later come up against the profit and loss account in the balance sheet. But not here, where the sale price of an item has only a notional relationship with the cost of production and where an elaborate system of cross-subsidies distorts real price levels.

The frightening thing about the procurators' investigation, as reported in *Izvestia*, is that it suggests this "add-on" system is endemic throughout much of the Soviet economy and that many of the figures on

which the planners and the politicians depend are so much wishful thinking.

Izvestia reported: "The procurators carried out spot checks in the central offices of the Railway Ministry, the Non-Ferrous Metals Ministry, the Ferrous Metals Ministry, the Construction Ministry, the Light Industry Ministry, the Ministry of Construction Materials, of timber, of cellulose and wood-processing and in their subordinate enterprises, and the checks showed that widespread use of 'add-ons' is in most cases the outcome of complacent approach to this anti-social act by management staff up to the top officials of the ministries concerned."

A whole series of measures are now being taken to try to control the abuse, including the introduction of credit cards as an experiment in the republic of Estonia; credit cards are now being issued for people buying petrol, not as a convenience to the consumer, but as a way to control fraud.

Petrol costs about \$2 a gallon at the filling stations, but many Russian drivers buy petrol from truck drivers for less than half that amount. The truck drivers are on the fiddle too, using drills to turn their counters forward to justify the petrol they are selling on the side.

Izvestia has also announced that a special team of statisticians is to be assembled to set up an accounting system that would be proof against the "add-ons". But the Russians have been down this route before. Whether the new system of safeguards will work is an open question. After all, Lev Neveselyuk is still working in his office in Mordovia, still collecting his bonuses and doubtless still bringing his particular skills to the account books.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Weizman under attack

ISRAELI rightwingers yesterday demanded an investigation to establish whether the former defence minister, Ezer Weizman, channelled cabinet secrets to the White House during US-sponsored peace talks with Egypt.

The nationalist *Chaya* (Renaissance) Party tabled a no confidence motion in the Knesset and said it would press for the suspension of Weizman, presently a minister without portfolio, pending an inquiry.

The controversy centres on a book by Leon Charney, a US lawyer and a friend of Weizman, in which Charney quotes a memorandum by a White House aide about proceedings in the Israeli Cabinet. — Reuters.

Officers die

SEVERAL senior Soviet Air Force officers are believed to have died in an accident in the south-western area of the country. The army newspaper *Red Star*, reporting their "tragic" deaths, published obituaries of Major-General Yevgenii Kravtsov, regional commander of the air force, and two colleagues. The circumstances of their deaths were not reported. — Reuters.

Seal ban

THE EEC Environment Commissioner, Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, has advised the Canadian Fisheries Minister, Mr John Fraser, that he will propose renewal of the EEC's ban on imports of baby seal skins in October. The Ottawa Government had been under pressure from sealers to seek a reversal of the embargo. — *Wides* Alex Scott, in Brussels.

Soviet threat

THE DISSIDENT scientist, Andrei Sakharov, will resign from the Soviet Academy of Sciences this week unless authorities give his wife a visa to seek medical treatment in the West. The Sakharov Institute said in Washington yesterday. The couple live under tight restrictions in the Soviet city of Gorky. — Reuters.

Ortega calls

NICARAGUA'S President Daniel Ortega, above, arrived in Czechoslovakia yesterday for a working visit. He has already been to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and nonaligned Yugoslavia during his 20-month tour. Czechoslovakia exports textile and shoe-making machinery, trucks, tractors and machine tools to Nicaragua. — Reuters.

Test of faith

SIX YOUNG people yesterday began a hike across the most arid part of Australia without food or water in what one called a test to see if God exists. The group, ranging in age from six to 22, are carrying bibles, bandages, and a Swiss army knife, but no provisions, across the Nullarbor plain, relying on the hospitality of the people they meet. — AP.

Sailor held

TAIPEI police have arrested a sailor from a British freighter who admitted starting a fire which killed three crew, including a Briton, W. Mercy, aged 52. R. B. Seaton allegedly admitted throwing petrol-soaked rags into a colleague's cabin after a quarrel on board the bulk carrier Sir Alexander Glen. — Reuters.

Shuttle lands

THE SPACE shuttle, Challenger, carrying a crew of seven and the European-built Spacelab, landed on a dry lakebed at Edwards Air Force base in California yesterday after a seven-day mission plagued by nagging problems. — Reuters.

Axe murders

ZIMBABWEAN dissidents who raided a village in the Midlands Province at the weekend forced two members of the national youth brigade to back to back with axes, six colleagues working on development projects, police said in Harare. — Reuters.

TAP strike

PORTUGAL'S national airline, TAP, cancelled about half its flights yesterday after maintenance staff began an indefinite strike about a grading dispute. — Reuters.

Backing for Cyprus state

Nicosia: Turkish Cypriots gave wide support to a separate constitution for their breakaway republic, but their leader, Mr Rauf Denktaş, said yesterday that the move would not harm talks to reunite the island.

Inhabitants of the Turkish Cypriot sector backed the new constitution with a 70 per cent "yes" vote in a referendum on Sunday, according to official figures released yesterday. The final results of the poll showed 70.3 per cent of the valid votes cast backed the constitution and 29.8 were against. Some 78 per cent of the 92,000 eligible voters in the Turkish Cypriot sector turned out.

Mr Denktaş thanked and congratulated voters yesterday and said that the poll had put the breakaway republic, which he proclaimed in 1983, "on its foundations."

"Reports that the constitution will adversely affect peace talks with Greek Cypriots are void and groundless... It will positively contribute to the peace talks," he said. Cyprus has been partitioned since Turkey invaded and occupied the northern sector in 1974 after an unsuccessful coup engineered by mainland Greek military officers.

The Kyprizou government has protested sharply to the UN about the poll, calling it a defiance of international opinion by "an illegal secessionist state." Government officials yesterday declined comment on the results of the referendum.

Mr Ozker Ozgur, leader of the leftwing Republican Turkish Party which led a "no" campaign before the poll, said that half the electorate had rejected the constitution. He said that the constitution contained "oppressive and militaristic clauses."

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday said that the United Nations recognised only the Republic of Cyprus despite the constitutional referendum. A statement said: "It follows that the Secretary-General cannot condone any development or action at variance with that position." — Reuters.

Brussels voices its anger as bombers return

Brussels: About 1,000 people staged an anti-terrorism demonstration in central Brussels yesterday, hours after urban guerrillas of the Fighting Communist Cells (CCC) carried out their second bomb attack in the city in a week.

Banners condemning violence fluttered in the breeze as speakers from the Socialist, trade union and anti-nuclear groups voiced outrage over a terrorist bomb which killed two firemen last week.

But only one of the four coalition parties, the French Social Christians, took part in the protest. It began with a minute's silence for the firemen, killed by a car bomb outside the employers' federation after being called to what they thought was a fire.

The centre-right parties boycotted what they said was an attempt by the opposition to monopolise public anger at the killing for political ends.

Earlier, a procession of firemen from the hospital to a chapel. Organisers said they expected many people to turn up for today's funeral being shown live on television.

Yesterday's bomb, which exploded on a window ledge of an unguarded villa in suburbs, housing part of the gendarmerie, only shattered windows and no one was hurt.

A French-speaking woman claimed responsibility for the blast in a call to a newspaper a few minutes later.

A statement bearing the

group's familiar red-starred emblem found in Mammur, southern France, here, blamed the gun-damers for the firemen's death, saying they failed to heed a warning to clear the area.

A group calling itself the Red Line Collective later delivered a statement to news agencies expressing support for the CCC and calling the death of the firemen an accident.

It said the attack on the employers' office "should have been a victory, something for the workers, to celebrate on Labour Day."

The blast was the 15th CCC bombing in a seven-month campaign aimed mainly at NATO targets. The shadowy Marxist organisation is believed to be linked to France's Action Directe and the West German Red Army Faction.

The latest blast heightened police fears that the Marxist group may attempt some spectacular action during the Pope's visit to Belgium next week. Unprecedented security precautions are being taken.

Brussels has been gripped by what one police chief called a "bomb psychosis" since the May Day attack. Police and gendarmes have dealt with almost hourly hoax calls and false alarms and people have called the police to denounce innocent neighbours as terrorists.

The CCC has previously bombed firms supplying arms components to NATO, offices of Belgium centre-right ruling parties, the NATO fuel pipeline and a US Army community centre. — Reuters.

Dual satellite launch is set to put Ariane ahead

Paris: Europe is scheduled to fire the next round in its battle with the United States for the booming commercial space market today, with a dual satellite launch by the Ariane consortium.

Countdown was proceeding normally yesterday for the launch of an Ariane-3 rocket carrying communications satellites for the French Government and the American GTE Spacenet corporation. The Ariane-3 is a three-stage rocket, said blast-off from Kourou in

French Guiana was scheduled to take place between 8.55 pm and 10.25 pm.

The launch, the thirteenth in the Ariane series, follows a succession of setbacks for the rival US space shuttle.

ArianeSpace, a private consortium of manufacturers and banks led by France's National Centre for Space Studies, is bidding for a 30 per cent share of the communications satellite market, which is growing by 10 per cent a year. — Reuters.

Soviet offenders face stiffer sentences

MOSCOW: The Soviet Union has introduced stiffer sentences for a series of offences including abortions, illegal distilling of alcohol, sex baying or selling goods for private profit.

First offenders now face hard labour of up to five years for many crimes for which the maximum penalty was previously one to three years, according to the latest edition of the Russian Federation Legal Gazette.

The increased penalties were a result of a meeting of the Supreme Court in

March at which it was decided to take action to strengthen law and order, it said. The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, had ordered a crackdown on crime, corruption, and "irresponsibility."

The Gazette said that the five year maximum sentence could also be given to factory or shop managers found to be responsible for producing or selling defective or poor quality goods.

The new measures are part of a general upgrading of penalties for crimes, increas-

ing goal terms or fines set more than 30 years ago. A new legal code is being prepared and should be ready by the end of this year.

The previous maximum penalty for illegal abortion was one year's imprisonment for a qualified doctor and two years for anyone not medically qualified.

The new penalty for illegally distilling a potent grain and potato spirit called "samogonka" was apparently introduced to prevent a boom in the private sector if vodka rationing is introduced

as suspected later this month.

Meanwhile, the Politburo yesterday called for the struggling oil industry to bore deeper. The search for new fields and to use new equipment. Soviet oil production reached a plateau last year and has yet to pick up because more accessible fields are gradually being pumped dry.

The party leaders also criticised collective and state farms for buying bread and other cheap foodstuffs to feed to livestock. — Reuters.

Khomeini hits out at dissenting clergy

By Liz Thurgood

AYATOLLAH Khomeini yesterday attacked clergy members who said life in Iran was better under the Shah as a "minority to whom Iranians should not listen."

The overwhelming majority of the clergy are committed to the Islamic republic, he said in a speech at his home in north Tehran that was broadcast by Tehran Radio.

The ayatollah also rejected calls for Iran to make peace with Iraq after more than 4½ years of war. To do so would be "against reason and Islamic values."

Clergymen who found life better under the Shah were not identified by the ayatollah, but such attacks on the clergy have become almost as commonplace as calls for unity.

Several weeks ago, the ayatollah dealt harshly with "those who sought peace." Iranians were quick to interpret his remarks as an attack on the ayatollah's first prime minister, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, who

had teleaxed the UN, appealing to the Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, to negotiate a settlement to the Gulf war.

The ayatollah's attack yesterday came as the Opposition Mojahedin repeated claims of success in their month-long campaign of demonstrations against the war and repression.

According to a spokesman in Paris, marches have been held recently in several cities, including Tehran, Mashad, and Tabriz.

While such claims cannot be verified, the first demonstration in Tehran last month appears to have been sparked by rightwing fanatics, or Hezbollahis, who were calling on Iranian women to observe Islamic dress. Leftwingers apparently joined in with calls on the regime to end the war and several hundred were arrested.

The state prosecutor's office later issued a warning that women appearing in public unveiled would be sentenced to up to 74 lashes.



A Muslim militiaman fires his AK-47 rifle at a Christian position on the Green Line, providing cover for comrades who pull a Soviet-made, B-10 gun behind them on Sunday. President Gemayel yesterday discussed how to end such sectarian clashes with his top army commanders

Tanzania will return failing estates to private owners

Nyerere puts clock back on African socialism

Dar-es-Salaam: President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania appears to be rethinking his policy of African socialism which has spawned numerous state enterprises employing many workers but which are running at increasing losses.

Dr Nyerere, who has led this impoverished country almost continuously for 24 years, gave the first indication of the policy shift at the weekend when he announced the privatisation of some sisal plantations. He admitted that nationalising them in 1967 was a blunder.

"We made a big mistake to nationalise these sisal estates," he boasted that our people would manage them better than their former owners," he told a public meeting.

Plantations that were poorly managed by the state Tanzania Sisal Authority would be handed back to private growers.

"It is better to see properly managed sisal estates that are owned by private firms than to see those of the (state-owned) Tanzania Sisal Authority," he said. "I have turned into bush," Dr Nyerere said, indicating a shift away from past policies favouring a dominant public sector.

His denationalisation statement comes three months before his announced retirement as head of state. Dr Nyerere, aged 63, will remain as chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Party.

While successful in raising literacy and health standards and maintaining a rare degree of political stability, the former biology teacher now admits that his economic leadership has proved less than successful.

Production of sisal, used to make rope, sacks and matting, fell from 220,000 tonnes in 1970 to 47,000 tonnes last year.

About 60 per cent of the country's private sisal plantations, many owned by Britons, were turned over to the authority. "If I call back the British today to look at their former sisal estates, I am sure they will laugh at us because we ruined their estates," the Tanzanian leader said.

Many public sector firms established under Dr Nyerere's Socialist policies have been kept afloat during the past two decades by government subsidies. Western aid donors, the World Bank and the IMF have urged him to sell off loss-making state companies.

Private industry welcomed the decision to hand back badly run nationalised plantations. One businessman, Mr Hatim Karimjee — although a director of the state sisal authority — said: "This change of attitude is very encouraging."

Private farmers were likely now to clear estates they acquired and plant other cash crops because of the depressed world price for sisal.—AP.

Coloured townships in Cape Province erupt in violence

From Patrick Lawrence in Johannesburg

Violence has erupted in two Coloured townships in the Cape, police announced yesterday. Coloured townships have so far remained quiet during growing turmoil in black townships.

In the Coloured township of Michaelmasburg, near the Eastern Cape town of Cradock, police had to use teargas to disperse rioting youths who were stoning passing vehicles, police said. In another Coloured township near the town of Oudshoorn, police had to use rubber bullets against stone-throwers who had barricaded roads.

Meanwhile, the combined task force of police and soldiers has withdrawn from KwaNobuhle township near Uitenhage. Police arrested 26 people during the nine-hour raid on Sunday. Most were arrested on charges of arson and public violence, police said.

A further three people were arrested in continuing unrest in black townships in the Cape and on the East Rand, a police "situation report" said yesterday. Black policemen and their homes were again targets of stone-throwing and petrol-bombing assaults.

In another development, there was a fresh flare-up of violence between supporters of the Zulu-based movement, Inkatha, and the United Democratic Front in the Natal township of Hammanathi. Six local UDF leaders were forced to take refuge in a home for the elderly.

The clash between Inkatha and UDF followers took place in the wake of conflict be-

tween UDF Loyalists and supporters of the Azanian People's Organisation in the Eastern Cape. Three people died in that conflict, including two young children of an Asope member. There was no evidence yesterday that a bid by Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the Nobel peace prize, to organise talks between warring black movements had been successful.

The mercenary leader, Colonel Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare, was released from prison under an amnesty yesterday after serving less than three years of a 10-year sentence for hijacking.

His son, Chris Hoare, said his father was released and had returned to his home near Pietermaritzburg. "We are all overjoyed," he said.

His father did not speak to journalists yesterday, but said he would hold a news conference today.

Colonel Hoare, aged 65, was gaoled with 41 of his men in 1982 after being convicted of hijacking an Air India plane to Durham after an abortive attempt to topple the Seychelles Government the previous year.

They took over the plane at Mahe airport in the Seychelles after a gun battle with the military and ordered it to fly to Durban, where they finally surrendered to South African authorities after negotiations.

Colonel Hoare made world headlines in the 1960s as a swashbuckling soldier of fortune, leading an all-white army of mercenaries that fought in jungle battlegrounds of Africa.

He won international notoriety when he founded the White Geese commando group in the Congo, now Zaire.

UN search for 'exiles' SA editor replaced

Addis Ababa: The senior United Nations official in Ethiopia returned here by helicopter yesterday after failing to locate 66,000 famine victims reportedly evicted from this country's largest feeding camp last week.

Mr Kurt Jansson, a UN assistant secretary-general, searched for nearly two days in the northern regions of Wollo and Tigre, aides said. On his arrival, he and the Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, discussed the controversial dispersal.

Mr Jansson, instructed by the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to learn the fate of the famine victims, flew to areas where they reportedly were headed on foot.

International relief agency officials for there have been many deaths among those making the journey.

Ethiopian authorities deny accounts that the drought victims were forcibly evicted from Inbet, about 250 miles north of here.

UN officials said Mr Jansson would continue his search by Swiss helicopter today.

From our Correspondent in Johannesburg

Less than a week after the closure of the Rand Daily Mail, the editorship of the daily newspaper which succeeded it, Business Day, was changed yesterday.

Journalists on Business Day were told that the editor, Mr Ken Owen, was being replaced after only four editions of the new newspaper.

Mr Owen's dismissal as editor was announced by South African Association Newspapers (SAAN), which owned the liberal Mail and which decided to kill it to make way for Business Day, a financial daily.

Mr Stephen Mulholland, editor of the Financial Mail, took over as editor-in-chief of Business Day. He retained his editorship of the Financial Mail, which is also owned by SAAN, and assumed editorial responsibility for both publications.

His deputy on the Financial Mail, Mr Nigel Bruce, took over as editor of Business Day. Mr Owen was appointed an associate editor of SAAN and his task will be to handle "special writing assignments" for newspapers connected to the company.

The changes are made because SAAN directors decided it was in the company's best interests to "consolidate its financial publishing activities".

The tribes that the famine fragmented



Once proud nomads have been reduced to paupers by Africa's cruel drought

From Jonathan Steele, recently in Kordofan Province, Sudan

TWO SHEIKHS walked into the guest house compound with a satsum rolling gait, a hint perhaps of half a lifetime spent on camelback.

Leaders of two of the main nomadic tribes in Kordofan, they have seen their people reduced, in the last year from independent pastoralists to a scattered collection of handouts for survival.

The older man, the sheikh of the 120,000 Kowablas, whose regular headquarters is at Abu Gurg, 150 miles west of Khartoum, was in his 70s and carried a carved stick and worry-beads. The sheikh of the 85,000-strong, Bayawit, was a black handbeater, a moustache that would have gone down well in a wartime Royal Air Force officers' mess.

As they sat down in their turbans and long white jalabiyas accompanied by several followers, it seemed incongruous to offer these distinguished visitors Coca-Colas to drink from the bottle, but we had nothing else to hand. Besides, the whole occasion was incongruous in itself — two nomads and their retainers, including an English reporter, an American reporter, a UNICEF official, and five Japanese reporters and cameramen.

What has brought about this strange gathering was the Sudanese drought, and the slowly burgeoning international awareness that a disaster of enormous proportions is being played out across the whole of sub-Saharan Africa.

"Fifty years ago, the whole picture was different. There were gazelles, ostrich, eland, and buffalo. Trees were plentiful and there was much grass," the sheikh of the Kowabla told us.

The present drought was the worst he had ever experienced. In 1964, the price of sorghum had risen sharply because of crop failure, but the animals could still find enough to graze and were not affected.

Now the whole community had moved south. Some of the younger men had gone to the schemes run by Sudan's mechanised farming corporation. The herds had been thinned right down. The death rate among old people and the youngest had gone up, because of general malnutrition, and a change in diet, with the loss of milk and boiled butter.

The fertility rate has declined because men are weak and unfulfilled, and many are away. Far more women are dying during childbirth, because of anaemia. The newborn babies are very weak.

Driving north from El Obeid, the largest town in Kordofan province, we could easily see the size of the problem. Many huts were abandoned. Village fields had no trace of stubble, since there had not been enough rain even to plant. Sand-dunes were building up against rough fences of thorn behind which animals had once grazed.

Several, including Mr Basul Bux Pilejo, have been in jail for four years. The Home Secretary of Sind, Mr Ahmed Sadik, said that a medical board had been set up, on Miraj's request, to decide whether his ill-health warranted treatment abroad.

Mr Sadik said that it seemed likely that Miraj would be released and sent abroad. There were "no plans that he knew of" to release any of the detainees.

More and more trees have been cut down to make charcoal, partly because of growing demand in cities, but also because farmers

have few other sources of income. Although it is illegal to cut trees, the law is almost unenforceable.

Middle and upper income families used to use kerosene for cooking. Modern bakeries in town used electricity, but Sudan's shortage of foreign exchange, the steep rise in the cost of fuel, and the frequency of power-cuts have made people revert to wood-burning stoves. The demand for wood for building has also increased.

El Obeid was once the world's biggest centre for gum Arabic, used for the glue on postage stamps, the foam in beer and shampoo. But the bottom has fallen out of the market, with the increase in synthetic substitutes. Farmers need cash fast, so these trees are being cut, too.

As the forest cover goes, the winds in which the dry season becomes fiercer and more powerful, blowing away the topsoil. At the same time, there has been overgrazing. With less grass and shorter grass because of the drought, cattle cover a larger area. Farmers and nomads keep them longer, because the price is low and they try not to sell. In one year, the terms of trade between grain and animal prices have changed significantly. While sorghum prices are more than three times this year as last, cattle, sheep, and goats are selling for only a quarter of what they fetched in 1984.

Even the provision of new water-points, in itself a step forward, can create problems if made too large and put in marginal land. They encourage people with big herds to overgraze.

Patterns of shifting cultivation, by which farmers cut down trees, cultivate an area for a few years, deplete it of fertility, and then move on, leaving the wind to strip it bare, are also a major cause of desertification. Large-scale intensive farmers have been particular culprits.

Saeed Abu Khamal, the director of planning in the Kordofan regional Ministry of Finance, takes issue with some of the schemes run by Sudan's mechanised farming corporation. "We've set up a loan from the World Bank in the mid-1970s.

"In the Habila project in South Kordofan, the land has been completely depleted. After two years the farmers moved out and built themselves big villas. The land was so rich that it would have been easy to save, but they didn't," he complains.

There has also been absentee landlords on a large scale, particularly in the Numeiri years. The new military ruler, General Abdel Rahman Swaraddah, last week received a senior delegation from the central region, which complained — according to the Sudanese News Agency — that Numeiri had allocated hundreds of thousands of acres to foreigners like the Saudi billionaire, Adnan Al-Jabaghi, at the expense of local people, who were evicted without compensation. Often the land was left uncultivated.

In the long run, Saeed Abu Khamal argues, Sudan has to develop a proper land use policy. North Kordofan should be left for grazing, while the more productive parts of South Kordofan should be reserved for crops. That means more well-digging, water management, and an upheaval of people through resettlement.

In the short term, the problem is how to feed the starving, especially those who are dotted around the remotest areas of the province. As we drove through the apparently empty landscape, relieved only by a few stunted acacia trees, people came running out of nowhere with jerrycans, pleading for water.

An old man said that even before the drought he had to go far for water. He used to travel by camel, but it had died. Now he walks to the well four hours. It was 40 days since he had received any of the free grain donated by the United States. His last meal was two days ago.

Concluded



Suffer the children: a toddler queues for milk in El Obeid camp (top) while in neighbouring Ethiopia a child watches over his family's possessions after their eviction from Inbet feeding camp last month.

Hunt for journalist

Manila: Special squads were formed by the Philippines military yesterday to scour the country for a prominent journalist who escaped from at least 10 years of detention by the armed forces.

Colonel Emiliano Temple, chief of staff of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary, said that they would search for Mr Satur Ocampo, who slipped away from six military guards on Sunday after he was taken to the Philippine National Press Club to vote in an election of officers.

Mr Ocampo, aged 42, former business editor of the now defunct Manila Times, has been held in a military camp for almost 10 years on charges of subversion.

He was given a 12-hour pass to vote in the press club's annual elections.

Martial detentions continue despite assurances by Zia

From Alex Brodie in Karachi

Orders detaining political leaders without trial are still being issued, despite the formation of a civilian Government and General Zia's promise to lift martial law.

A left-wing political leader, Miraj Mohammed Khan, has been served with an order extending his detention by a further three months. He may, however, be allowed to go abroad for medical treatment, but there are no indications that the authorities intend to release several other political leaders held here in the province of Sind.

Miraj Mohammed Khan has been in detention since August, 1983, the start of agitation against the military government in Sind. Most of the political leaders arrested then

were eventually released, then rearrested earlier this year and held throughout the "non-party" elections.

With the elections completed, retired Major General Nasirullah Babar, a former governor of north-west frontier province, whom the present government has said he will not release, all the provinces except Sind have released their political leaders.

If martial law is lifted, the detainees will have to be released or held under regulations covering "the maintenance of public order," which in the absence of martial law would be open to challenge in the civil courts.

There are 729 political prisoners in jail throughout Pakistan, according to the "Sind branch of the Political Prisoners' Release and Relief" committee.

Labour law under way for Macau

From Jill Joliffe in Macau

Portugal's tiny Chinese territory of Macau has begun the distribution of copies of the first labour law, drafted in four centuries of Portuguese rule.

The law is published in Cantonese and Portuguese and stipulates that Macau workers should have one day off a week, six days of annual paid leave, and double the employment of children. It does not set minimum wages, but says these should be fixed "by agreement between the employer and worker, taking into account limits established by use and custom, the running of the enterprise concerned, convention or relevant legal dispositions."

The law came into effect in May last year. Dr Jose Belo, head of the new Office for Labour Affairs, said it was drafted "in a spirit of pragmatism and realism," based on what was possible rather than what was desirable.

"You must understand that, legally, we were naked before this in terms of labour laws. This is the first administration in Macau which has had the courage to do such a thing."

Macau has an autonomous government headed by Admiral Vasco Almeida e Costa. A former member of Portugal's Revolutionary council, who has been noted for his energetic policies since coming to office in 1981. He has aroused antagonism from local politicians who accuse him of personal ambition. Last year the local parliament was dissolved and new elections held as the result of one such conflict.

Srinagar hit by stoppages

From Eric Silver, in New Delhi

A COMMERCIAL strike in support of new elections for the state parliament closed all shops and businesses yesterday in the Kashmiri capital of Srinagar. It was reported to be less successful elsewhere in the state.

The stoppage, which launched a new campaign by the deposed chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, passed peacefully in most places. An attempt was made, however, to set fire to the Gawkadal bridge in Srinagar, and stones were thrown at state-owned buses.

The state government reacted by deploying extra police and paramilitary units and banned gatherings of more than five people. All

schools and colleges were closed for the day.

Dr Abdullah, who still controls the biggest block in the state assembly, maintains that his successor and estranged brother-in-law, Mr G.M. Shah, has forfeited the confidence of the people. He wants the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to dissolve the assembly, rule Kashmir directly from New Delhi until the end of the tourist season, and then hold new elections.

In New Delhi, Mr Gandhi yesterday launched the centenary year celebrations of India's ruling Congress (I) Party with a call on his followers to defend the country against internal and external threats.

"The country is facing

several dangers, from inside and outside," he told 5,000 cheering supporters.

"I see many young people around me. We must work with the same ideals that inspired our predecessors 10 years ago and be prepared this time to sacrifice even our lives to preserve India's unity and integrity."

A magistrate in New Delhi yesterday set May 13 for the start of the trial of three Sikhs charged in connection with the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The three were Inspector Balbir Singh and Constable Salwant Singh, members of the prime minister's security force, and Kehar Singh, uncle of Beant Singh who was also a member of the security force.

● Dr Abdullah: civil disobedience threat

US to train Costa Ricans

SAN JOSE: Twenty-two United States military advisers will arrive in Costa Rica next week to train the country's first military-style security forces according to a security source here.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said that a new 750-man rapid reaction battalion would be trained to counter what Costa Rican officials said was a growing threat from terrorist guerrilla groups. No details of the new unit have been officially disclosed, but the source said that it would be led by 45 Civil Guard officers who had completed 10 weeks' counter-insurgency and infantry training at a centre run by the US in Honduras.

Costa Rica's constitution bars it from having an army, but the US has been aiding its ill-equipped, 10,000-strong Civil Guard, drawing criticism from the left-wing government in neighbouring Nicaragua. "No one can seriously say that with 750 men Costa Rica is a threat to anybody," the source said.

The source said the new unit would be equipped with its own vehicles, communications and M-16 combat rifles, 60mm mortar and 80mm anti-tank recoilless rifles.

Training would be done at a base at Murcielago, 12 miles from the Nicaraguan border.

The battalion could be deployed in full or as four separate companies to handle such emergencies as a limited border incursion from Nicaragua or serious labour clashes anywhere in the country.

When the Civil Guards were being trained in Honduras, the Public Security Minister, Mr Benjamin Fila said: "In the past, courses for policemen did not include training against insurgent groups, terrorists and organisations which use explosives, but now it is necessary."—Reuters.

Paraguay archbishop speaks out

ASUNCION: The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Paraguay has spoken out against the recent arrest of President Alfredo Stroessner, alleging police brutality, corruption, human rights violations, social injustice and abuses of power.

The archbishop, Cardinal Benigno Antonio Alesandri, said in an interview coinciding with the 31st anniversary of the coup that brought the 72-year-old General to power. He is now the world's longest-serving right-wing military ruler.

Without mentioning President Stroessner by name, the archbishop criticised the general's government in outspoken terms rarely used in a country where dissent has been stifled for three decades.

"Despite (the Government's) constant preaching that there is liberty and equality, that the people are satisfied, there are numerous cases of abuses of authority, of brutal treatment, above all in local police stations," Mr Alesandri said.

Complaining that the Government intimidated the media, he cited last year's closure of Paraguay's most widely-read newspaper, ABC Color, and restrictions on radio broadcasting.

Diplomats say the Catholic Church has been the only persistent voice of criticism of a government that has cracked down harshly on opponents and is considered running one of the world's tightest police states.—Reuters.

Ministers replaced

PANAMA CITY: President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has replaced seven of his 12 ministers in the face of an economic crisis and pressure from the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) for a bigger portfolio share.

An official spokesman said that the new Cabinet was designed to respond to demands of an alliance of parties led by the PRD, which backed President Barletta in his election one year ago.

Since taking office in October, the government has been plagued by a deepening economic crisis and the President was forced to revoke unpopular austerity measures after widespread demonstrations at the end of last year.

On the first anniversary of the President's election by a water-thin majority of 1,713 votes, opposition parties called a demonstration yesterday to denounce the election, which they regard as fraudulent.

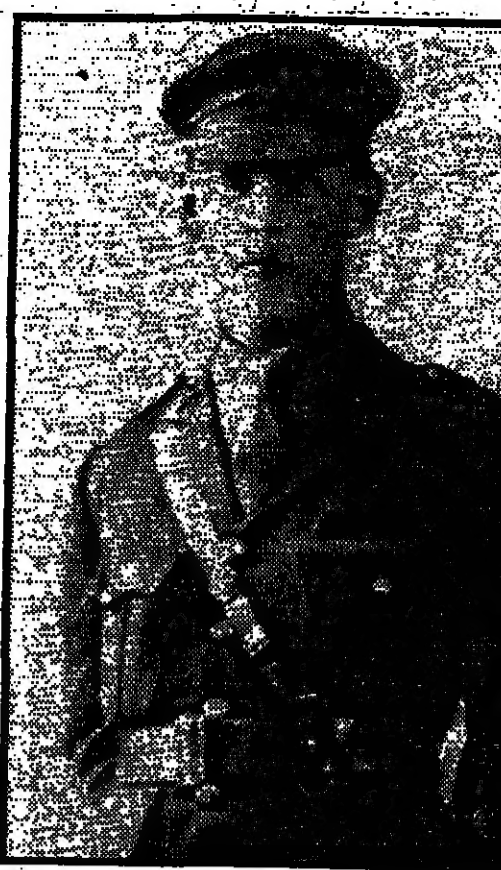
PLATFORM One at Paddington is a forlorn place. As the whole station slips forwards into a bright new era of primary colours and cheery Portakabins so it speaks sideways, away from its old iron and stone general offices on Platform One. Hardly anyone needs to walk this way anymore. And so hardly anyone pauses to look up into the sad face of the soldier standing reading on top of a monument built into the wall of the station's former headquarters. He too belongs to a previous age of the train.

The soldier is reading a letter from his sweetheart? Wife? Mother? It matters not, for as far as this statue is concerned they add up to the same thing, a comforting female presence which he longs for but cannot touch. Put here in 1923 to commemorate the "3312 men and women of the Great Western Railway who gave their lives for King and Country," the burly Tommy is seen in the act of being human, forgetting he's a soldier and remembering he's a son.

The sad soldier of Paddington is just one of a platoon of burly Tommies, designed by Charles Sargeant Jagger, guarding forgotten niches up and down the land, in the Britannia Hotel, Manchester, at Hyde Park Corner, high above Millbank on Imperial Chemical House, underneath a giant obelisk at West Kirby, Lancashire. Once, like their maker, they commanded society's undivided attention. Now they skulk around on the outer edges of our consciousness unnoticed and, I suggest, unwanted reminders of another era's priorities.

There seems to be a deep mistrust of monuments in general and war memorials in particular among British intellectuals, a suspicion that in placing a beefy Tommy up on a plinth the artist becomes a general's lackey, whipping up the masses, somehow glorifying or romanticising war.

Confronted by Jagger's



2nd Lieutenant Charles Sargeant Jagger, September 1915

Waldemar Januszczak on how a sculptor tells the soldier's story

Putting Tommy on a pedestal

Royal Artillery Memorial in Hyde Park Roger Fry went into paroxysms of disgust claiming that he had never seen "anything approaching the commonness, the effective, brutal, catch-penny vulgarity of this work." Most of the correspondence which followed in the Times in 1925 backed him up. Needless to say as far as ex-soldiers and the public was concerned the monument was a notable success, praised for its realism and austerity. What did Fry and the rest of the Bloomsbury snobs expect their war monuments to be if not "brutal" and "effective"?

The answer of course is "good art," or at least "good art" in the very latest salon terms, terms which were ridiculously

inappropriate to the robust outdoor existence of a war memorial. These things are not built to be graceful and harmonious. Indeed, it could be argued that they would be failing in their task if they were. War memorials are erected as a crude focus for popular mourning, to provide a persistent reminder of loss. Their job is to engage the emotions of the passer-by as simply, directly and effectively as possible. In these terms Charles Sargeant Jagger was a conspicuously successful artist.

Sadly, the Bloomsbury attitude has prevailed. In 1980, in this very newspaper, Geoffrey Grigson dismissed Jagger's "Tommy" Monument as a "squat toad

of foolish stone." Full marks to Grigson for noticing that the monument was not especially decorative. No marks at all for foolishly implying that it should have been. The squat toad survives at Hyde Park Corner, ugly and effective, a mountain of stone that refuses to move over and let the modern traffic through. By insisting on remembering what most would rather forget it is doing what monuments are supposed to do. And as the aesthetics of Roger Fry accelerated into decline, so Charles Sargeant Jagger finds himself the surprised beneficiary of a major exhibition at the Imperial War Museum. His work, we are told, is again under threat, not from the Blooms-

bury set this time but from acid rain.

Mr Jagger's most obvious talent is the one that Fry was presumably thinking of when he complained of "catch-penny vulgarity," a sureness of expression that makes his monuments as easily legible as a cartoon or a popular song. The soldier reading a letter at Paddington station has tipped his helmet back off his forehead, a simple but eloquent sign to the public that he is momentarily off-duty, somebody's son rather than a soldier.

These larger than life-size single figures guarding the nation's plinths and niches are Jagger's most memorable creations, shell-carriers and infantrymen, machine-gunners and sentries, splendid realisations of the myth of the Great British Tommy, a new kind of 20th Century hero, brave and big-hearted, tough, working-class and cheery.

Now that we no longer take an eagle's-eye view of war we can recognise him as cannon-fodder. But it wasn't the generals who gave the Great British Tommy form, it was the popular imagination itself, cartoonists and ballad-writers, music-hall artists and bar-room story-tellers. Jagger's achievement was to take the popular hero out of the comic-books and to give him a solid, three-dimensional existence.

The Shell-Carrier, yoked to his own boat, with four 18-pound shells hanging from his neck, is as moving a representation of the working-class hero as you will find anywhere in British Art.

On the other side of the artillery monument, an officer spreads his arms protectively across the stone, his pose clearly derived from Crucifixion. He too is bravely interjecting his body between the past and the present, between the war memorial and the modern age.

War & Peace, Charles Sargeant Jagger, at the Imperial War Museum, until September 22.



Jagger's Soldier reading a letter (1922) at Paddington Station

GALLERIES BRIEFING

American Images (Barbican Art Gallery, from Thursday until May 30). I look forward to this huge survey of American photography of the postwar years. From the victory over Japan to the Reagan era, the show keeps a careful eye on the fluctuating state of the great American Dream. Participants include Robert Adams, Lee Friedlander, Diane Arbus, Robert Frank and every other notable postwar American photographer.

Margaret Thatcher (National Portrait Gallery). The last time it went on show Rodrigo Moynihan's portrait of the Prime Minister stood a considerable fuss. Did she have a squint or didn't she? Bowing to considerable pressure Moynihan tried again. Minus the squint, the finished image gains in authority what it has lost in humour.

Outside London

Stephen Cox (Arncliffe Gallery, Bristol, until May 24). A very impressive exhibition in which Cox emerges as the latest in the long line of British Grand Tourists, infatuated with the magic, the melancholy, the memory of Italy. The two main concerns of his sculpture are to explore the delicious textures of different Italian stones and to find, in the fragments of the past, a set of metaphors for the present.

Duane Mich (Ruskin Gallery, 101 Norfolk Street, Sheffield). John Ruskin's admiration for the craftsmanship of the working men of Sheffield inspired him to leave his collection of natural history and art to the city. From precious stones to American paintings, his own watercolours, books, manuscripts and architectural casts, it provides a fascinating insight into the tastes and philosophy of the greatest British art critic.

Waldemar Januszczak

Winds of change

Hugh Hebert on the BBC profile of South African trumpeter Hugh Masekela

TRADING in music can be risky, like exporting arms; no matter what it says on the end-user certificate, you never really know what revolution you may start. A penniless monk begs \$15 to buy a sick black boy a real trumpet, and more than 30 years later here the lad is, camped outside the South African equivalent of the walls of Jericho, and blowing like hell's bellows. The monk was Father Trevor Huddleston, and the boy who said a trumpet was the one thing that would make him feel better was Hugh Masekela.

When Huddleston and possibly God couldn't stand the noise he had created, he got a Salvationist to come along and teach Masekela the elements of jazz; and the way was set towards 25 albums,

several golden discs, and a niche in the legends of black music. In 1960, the year of Sharpeville, Masekela—already famous to his own people—went to the US to begin more than 20 years of self-selected exile. He was helped towards his visa, given connections and encouraged—like Miriam Makeba, his friend and later his wife—by Harry Belafonte. On his first night in New York, he was taken from one club to another, reeling through the live sounds of jazz heroes, Dizzy Gillespie, Miles Davis, Charlie Mingus. He caught Eddie Lincoln's last show at 3 a.m.

Gillespie suggested a part of the relationship between Masekela and black American music in a brief appearance in this 90 minute Arena (BBC-3). Masekela brought with him a fresh, enriching load

of the raw material of jazz, African rhythms. Belafonte suggested another part: Masekela brought it at a time when the growing independence movement in African colonial territories was raising black consciousness in the US. After Masekela had been in America about five years, his recording boss took him aside and told him he was not sure this kind of music was ever going to make it big. Two years later, in 1968, the same man handed Masekela his first gold disc, for *Grazing in the Grass*. It sold four million.

It was all in the programme Mick Sawyers and Anthony Wall put together, but the parts needed riveting together more tightly; sometimes it felt more comprehensive than comprehensible. The extraordinary cycle of influence be-

tween African and American music was never fully explained or explored; the programme makers seemed over-obsessed with the terrible but familiar infamies of apartheid, and offered no real help with how they are transmuted and reflected in black music.

I wanted more cheek to cheek comparisons of how Masekela's music has changed in his 25 years of exile, more chance to hear the rough Mbikanga music from the townships alongside his polished derivatives. More than anything perhaps, I wanted to hear more of the kind of playing they took from one of his American shows last year, far removed from the sweat of Soweto.

It had the same splendid technique you can hear on his recent recordings,

the same machine gun fingering within very tight rhythms; but it also had a too brief smatch of a different Masekela sound, long and elegant and easy. And too often we heard him singing with a group rather than playing his trumpet.

Four years ago, he decided to go back to Africa, but not yet to his homeland: he will only go there, he says, to "celebrate independence and the re-naming of Pretoria." His music is not as directly political as, say, Fela Anikulapo Kuti in Nigeria. But then Masekela is now, encamped in Botswana, a few miles from Botswana's border, working in a one room shack, with his recording studio in a caravan parked nearby, drawing his fellow musicians from South Africa, and making a lot of noise; waiting for the walls to shudder and fall.

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Adam Sweeting on the changing mood of a musical odd couple

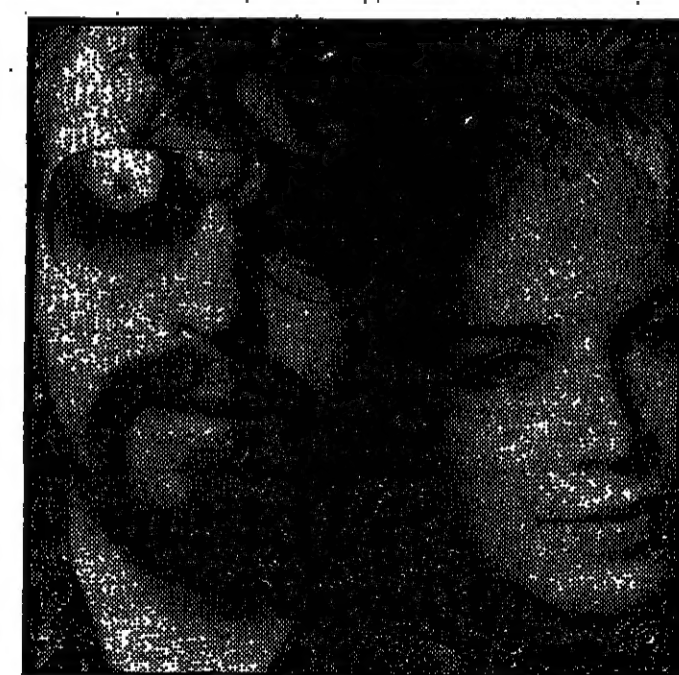
Eurythmics on the break

THE odd couple are back in town. Dave Stewart, thin, be-whiskered, and his Georgie accent unimpaired by sojourns in Paris and Los Angeles, is still the model of politeness. While he talks, Annie Lennox listens. As the voice and several faces of Eurythmics—her hair's short and blonde now, no longer livid orange—eyes tend to follow her round rooms.

British audiences haven't seen Eurythmics since their late-1983 British tour, which followed up an LP called *Tender*. The latter featured hit singles like "Who's That Girl?" Right By Your Side and Here Comes The Rain Again. Now, just out is their latest album *Be Yourself Tonight*.

Since 1983 Eurythmics have criss-crossed the globe winning audiences with their vigorous revue-style stage show. "There's a great deal of potential within Eurythmics," said Annie. "What's so neat is we've got every option open to us, and we just do what we want really." She's looking forward to her first film role this month, when she appears opposite Al Pacino and Nastassia Kinski in Hugh Hudson's *Revolution*. Stewart, meanwhile, recently wrote some songs with Florida-born rock'n'roller Tom Petty for inclusion on his fine new album *Southern Accents*.

But what of Eurythmics' new music? The single, currently faring up the charts, is a fiery Stax-influenced exercise called *Would I Lie To*



On the soul beat: Dave Stewart and Annie Lennox

You? It's a long way from the sort of material with which Eurythmics made their name—the haunting, breathy *Love Is A Stranger*, for instance. Perhaps grown weary of being dubbed "wacky electro-pop duo," Dave and Annie have taken care this time round to let some raunchier, more soulful roots show through.

"I think from a musical viewpoint, the latest album will strike a whole lot of people from different areas

and age-groups," said Stewart. "People who remember hearing some of the original Stax things, people who like Beatle-Kinks things... but we're definitely not part of any fad now, so I don't think we'll have a very good reaction from people who are concerned with that."

The soul and rhythm and blues influences on *Be Yourself Tonight* are strong. Aretha Franklin guests on a song called *Sisters Are Doing It For Themselves*, while

Stevie Wonder plays harmonica on *There Must Be An Angel* (Playing With My Heart).

Lennox describes the new material as "extrovert," "you can't stay in that introspective mood forever."

Certainly these forceful new songs are stylistically very different from Eurythmics' last recorded work, selections from the soundtrack they wrote for Michael Radford's film 1984. Stewart said of it: "Some of it sounds like Booker T meets Kraftwerk meets African tribal." The album spawned one decent-sized hit single in *Sex Crime* last year, and a smaller one, *Julia*.

The 1984 project ended in an acrimonious public rift between Lennox and Stewart on the one hand and Michael Radford and the film's producer Simon Perry on the other. Donovan McDowney had composed a separate soundtrack which earned the approval of Radford and Perry. Nobody had told Dave and Annie, but Radford denounced them publicly for their gross interference with his work. Annie, especially, is still seething. Fortunately, that is now history.

Future plans are varied. There's Annie's movie plus several more videos to be made, so that a fiery between, she'll maintain her home in Switzerland. As for Dave Stewart, he's about to produce the first solo LP by former Undertones singer Feargal Sharkey.

WIGMORE HALL
Meirion Bowen

Martino Tirimo

MARTINO TIRIMO'S cycle of Schubert piano sonatas includes five in which certain movements have been completed by Tirimo, from the composer's sketches. Thus, in the first recital we not only heard the last two movements of the Sonata in F Sharp Minor (Deutsch No. 571) in the right order (they appeared originally in reverse, as an allegro and scherzo) but also in the right context.

The best compliment one could pay to these finished versions of the outer movements was that it was difficult to tell where Schubert left off and Tirimo continued. Maybe Schubert would have introduced some new

ideas, or daring structural plays. Tirimo's fairly straightforward realisations served their purpose well. His playing was at its best actually in the middle movements.

The Sonata in E Major (D.469) was first published as a set of five piano pieces, then limited to four to make a well-balanced sonata scheme: and again, most of the interest lay in the central adagio and scherzo. Tirimo's articulation of the change from rustic frolicking in the scherzo to the questing spirit of the trio was particularly engaging.

He also projected the extraordinary finale of this sonata like a transcription of an operatic overture: its theatrical gestures certainly produced an unusual ending.

Tirimo's essentially serious and intense approach to Schubert was manifest in the great A Minor Sonata (D.845), offering an interpretation of maturity and dramatic scope. What is more, the pianist's textures came to life in all their intricate colouring and contrapuntal networks.

BRIGHTON
Hugo Cole

Mahler

THE popular title of Mahler's Eighth Symphony is of course spurious but the work certainly felt like a symphony of the thousand on Sunday night. The main chorus (Bournemouth and LSO) filled the stage to the very back. Another chorus was tucked away to the left, with boys in the gallery and brass in the gallery to the right, the Bournemouth Orchestra with quadruple wind leaving room for only five rows of stalls in front of the gallery overhang.

One would have got a different stereo-phantom effect from every seat in the hall (which was well filled) while, particularly in the Veni Creator Spiritus, one dearly wished to be farther away instead of being so close, caught up in the works. Yet it was an exciting

and (circumstances considered) well co-ordinated performance. It was hardly the conductor's fault that the huge forces rarely sounded as a single entity.

Two last-minute indispositions brought in Linda Esther Gray and Alan Ople to fill gaps, so that a finely balanced ensemble was hardly to be expected. The two soprano parts (with Teresa Cahill on the topmost line) were strongly and confidently sung. Norman De Mar inspired a performance of much energy and fire; but general levels of sound were impressively high, with singers and orchestral soloists playing up to the general level, and ignoring many of the lower dynamic markings.

John Hutchinson was the hero of the evening; a singer who thrives on powerful music and powerful orchestral resistance, the tenor solos coming over at great strength even though soloists were placed behind the orchestra. It was altogether a stirring occasion, though the apocalyptic aspects of the music were emphasised at the expense of other aspects of Mahler's genius.

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SCREENS GREEN ISLINGTON

Two into one should go for real success

"Good evening, Madam. I'm a general election canvasser on behalf of the SDP/Alliance; or, as we call it in the next constituency on the other side of the street, the Liberal/Alliance. This time we seek not merely a crushing vote against Thatcherism and a resounding signal that Labour extremism will not be tolerated. We also want a positive endorsement of Alliance policies: that means SDP policies, Liberal policies, and joint manifesto policies, which you're right to point out may not be exactly the same thing. We come to you today ready to take on the Government of this country, as Mr Steel proclaims. All ready to hold the balance of power as Dr David Owen has been saying for years. Who would be our Prime Minister? I'm glad you ask me that. Mr Steel will move to Downing Street if the Alliance forms a government and the Liberals have won most of its seats. But in the event of a hung parliament, then naturally all bets are off and Dr Owen has reserved his right to do his own negotiating. One thing, though, Madam, is overwhelmingly clear. The action of these two great separate parties in coming together and working for electoral reform, so that they may then split apart again, is a definitive sign that the old, discredited policies of the past are dead, and I trust I can rely on your vote on Thursday so that all these positions and stances may have some chance of being tested. Oh, and if you have a Liberal knocking on your door tomorrow, please tell the silly idiot that he's gone down the wrong side of the street."

Last week's shire county elections have widely, and rightly, been seen as a savage mid-term vote of no particular confidence in the Conservatives and Mrs Thatcher. Most of the immediate analysis then, has concentrated on what the Government is doing wrong. If the shire votes had represented a general election, then Labour would have come within an ace of power. Since there wasn't a general election, the Alliance has a sackful of real gains to get excited about. But in two or three years there will be a real general election. Psychologically, the shires may mark the true

opening of that long campaign. And the business of choosing a new national government is not at all the same thing as deciding who, if anyone, will run Oxfordshire. Labour's defence policy, for instance, was subjected to no scrutiny whatsoever in the county campaigns. That can't, and won't, be a general election situation. And as the Alliance, for the second time, arrives at the decisive polling booths — and explains itself on the decisive doorsteps — there will be many awkward questions for Mr Steel and Dr Owen too.

The most troubling problems of all are for the Social Democrats. At the moment of birth, they could talk merely of what they were not. They were not the Labour Party, under a notably unconvincing leadership, swept further and further from the middle ground by a tide of left wing enthusiasm. They were not unilateralists. They were not anti-European, or pawns of the TUC. Nor were they a new party without credibility for government.

Around their standard clustered men and women used, from experience, to the practice of power. That was more than enough to get the show on the road, to tot up a succession of by-election victories and, with the Liberals, temporarily to shatter Britain's two-party system: a system which, as the shires show, remains beyond foreseeable repair. But now the scenery is changing. Labour has a young leader who stars in pop videos. The far left — heavily defeated by Mr Patrick Jenkin and Mr Peter Walker in quite separate contests — is in eclipse. Chastened unions are nibbling at some prices and incomes compact once again. Had the Social Democrats within Labour's ranks been considering a break from the party now, as opposed to the dark and struggling days of Michael Foot, then the thought surely wouldn't have lingered long in their calculations. Meanwhile, the electoral geography has changed. Where once the Social Democrats sought to supplant Labour as the mass party of the left — condemned to permanent minority status in a world made fresh by proportional representation — now the means to that end are nowhere to be seen. The 1983 General Election, for all its disappointments, cemented the Alliance challenge for next time. But across score upon score of seats in the south of England, it is a second place challenge to the Conservative Party. Replacing Labour, on present progress, is an uncharted haul.

One profound misperception dogged

Social Democrat thinking in the early days. It was the belief that the mould of British politics could be broken easily, and reconstructed within months. There was a hankering after the old ministerial cars, and an unthinking assumption that, come 1983, the Whitehall Rover would arrive once more at the front door. In sum, the risks and fleeting opportunities of the break from Labour were not fully realised by successful career politicians unused to the wilderness of their own construction. Today the shortness of that original time scale stands in sharp contrast to the stretching future of Dr Owen's own philosophies. Now the mould — like the M1 — is for ever in the process of painstaking reconstruction. There is an assumption that the Social Democrats, 10, 20, 30 years out, will still exist, and still have relevance. Thus, at the Chesterfield by-election, Mrs Shirley Williams decides she doesn't want to contest the seat she might not hold in 1988; Mr William Rodgers, too, bides his settled time; Mr Roy Jenkins may or may not seek re-election. And yet, in 1988 or 1992 or 1997, there may be no great chance of breakthrough; there may only be the old ebb and flow as the two big parties edge back towards their familiar dominance. Mr Kinnoch has shuffled a mile or two already. The Conservatives without Thatcher could move at a sprint. If one does not act before the ranks have had a chance to close, then the gap may never open again in a political lifetime.

That is why the muddle on the doorsteps — sketched in our opening paragraph — must somehow be resolved. For all the parody, it reflects a real confusion — or, at the very least, a complex morass of small print which Saatchi and Saatchi would have problems summing up in three vital sentences. Like Labour's defence policy in 1983, it is a collection of contradictions waiting to be exploded in the heat of an election fight. Whilst that remains, the potential for a three-party system will stay stuck at two and a half.

Mr David Steel, naturally, finds resolution in amalgamation. He would, wouldn't he? Mr Steel is not in politics for the fun of it. He is a serious politician seeking office for his party. The Liberals are already the dominant force in the Alliance in Parliament and in the council chambers. All electoral projections hand them the fastest prospects of seats next time. And yet, still, he needs the Social Democrats for their experience, for the extra dimension they bring and, perhaps most crucially, for

the vivid energies of their leader. Mr Steel can propose but he can't impose. The couple have been living together for years. Mostly they get on pretty well, with the occasional kitchen brawl. But marriage? Marriage can only come when the doctor says "I do," and the doctor is very far from uttering those words. Where there is merging in the constituencies, by joint selection, he frowns. When there is talk of a more permanent relationship at the top, he frowns again.

Dr Owen, these days, is quite open about the imperatives that guide him. He wants to settle a permanent part of the action after the next general election. His formidable mountain of espoused policy is designed to just that end: shifting from tough to tender with his perceptions of the electorate. But a library full of intelligent policy is only one ingredient of political success. Beyond that there has to be a broad stance, an easy definition of identity. And here — if you strip away the sheer force of the leader's personality — the Social Democrats have a problem. What do they stand for beyond the cracking of the mould? How, in 1987 or 1988, would they wish to re-assemble the pieces? Mr Steel cannot push too far, too openly for fear of one of those headline rows which render the initiative futile. But the shire counties themselves have the message. The Alliance, in terms of what it can win, is still moving forward. Yet the further you go, the more you must concentrate on the next big fence. That Becker's Brook is the general election. The high-risk strategy that saw the foundation of the Social Democrats would now, pragmatically, accelerate the marriage of the two parties of the Alliance so that, by 1987, the pitch on the doorsteps was single and simple. For all manner of reasons — individual ambition, personal antipathy on the ground, pride and prejudice — it may never happen. But, as the clock for the next election begins to run, both wings of the Alliance need to ask themselves, "How should it happen?" And if not, why not?

Singing the glory blues

Everton's highly deserved accession to the Football League Championship yesterday afternoon marks much more than glory for the "other" Liverpool. On Merseyside that is important enough; for too long the Goodison loyalists and their

hopes have played second fiddle to the all conquering Reds. And it remains significant that before Everton kicked off against Queen's Park Rangers yesterday afternoon only their old rivals stood a statistical chance of catching them. Liverpool have had a relatively "poor" season. Other sides would find such failure tolerable. Now Liverpool, the city, is the undisputed centre of football achievement. It has two enormously successful sides, one of them on the threshold of triple greatness.

Economically, the city is still dominated by decline. Away from Goodison and Anfield it hits the headlines with factory closures, political revolt, riot. Headline, garden centres and, most recently, the Tale of the North. But the game goes on, ever more successfully, and where there were one and a half great teams, now there are two. Liverpool, the city, is down but never bowed. It lives on a spirit unquelled anywhere else in the country, and its sporting success is thus the more deserved. Would that prosperity could be created with such daunting efficiency.

Everton's achievement, after living so long in the shadow of their neighbours, has been built without flamboyance. In an age when footballers are mega-stars earning ridiculous wages, and seem irresistibly drawn to spending their riches in nightclubs and having very public rows with their managers, Everton have, in the best possible way, avoided star quality. Their manager, Howard Kendall, is a down-to-earth fellow who spends more time preparing a good side than a good quote. Their players are not, by and large, household names. They too get on with their work and their victories. Neville Southall, the goalkeeper, is typical in that he washes his own jersey because he doesn't like the shiny ones the team provides, and rides a bicycle to the ground because he is scornful of flashy cars. No wonder he keeps a mean goal.

Further contradiction of the rule that success can only be bought lies in the boots of Andy Gray, who has contributed so much to Everton's championship. He was bought by Wolverhampton Wanderers (relegated on Saturday to the Third Division) for £1.2m. Everton, bought him last season for £250,000. Everton, whose fans do not riot, have restored sanity to our national game. We wish them well in their Cup Winners Cup Final. And at Wembley for the FA Cup Final... but we must be careful; there is a Manchester side there as well.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A level proposals that would only pass on a muddle

Sir, — John Fairhall writes (May 2) that the proposed changes in the A level system are "designed to remove an injustice, robbing some young people of a university place." This is misleading, as is his following statement that the few percentage marks which separate a B grade from a D are "the difference between admission and rejection by a university."

John Fairhall suggests that some young people would have obtained a university place in the past if the proposed changes had been enforced in earlier years. This is untrue since the number of university places (for home and EEC candidates) is firmly fixed by a quota for which the Government is ultimately responsible.

Even if the proposed changes were to lead to a higher proportion of candidates with C grades, it would not be possible for the universities to take any more undergraduates and admissions tutors would have to raise their standards for entry. All that would happen is that some who might have obtained university places under the existing system would not do so under the proposed one and vice versa.

Secondly, it is not at all clear what will happen to the overall position of candidates who might expect to

obtain university places. The only conclusion is that the number of candidates obtaining B grades will fall and, therefore, some candidates for university courses (such as English) for which there is considerable competition, may not get places under the proposed system where they would have done under the existing one.

It is not, however, true to say that more candidates will obtain C grade or above under the proposed system. An analysis of the J.M.B.A. level results for 1984 shows that some 50,000 candidates took examinations where the percentage obtaining C grade or better would have risen if the proposed changes had been in operation (rather than those classifications actually in force) but some 70,000 candidates (heavily influenced by 40,000 taking general studies) would have seen the percentage gaining C grade or above fall.

The results of the current proposals (if they are adopted) will certainly not mean any greater number of students obtaining university places. They will bring considerable problems for university admissions tutors and some confusion to young people and their parents.

Yours sincerely,
D. J. Rowe,
Dept. of Economics,
Newcastle University.

When nurses feel ill-at-ease

Sir, — When are nurses going to support each other, and articulate the anguish and need they witness and experience in today's battered NHS? When will the Directors of Nursing, nurse tutors, nurse counsellors and those bodies claiming to represent nurses tell this government that it is just not good enough?

The conditions described by Mr Pearmain (April 18) are only too familiar to hospital nurses up and down the country. The much vaunted "community," where I now work as a District Nurse, is little better. Patients are sent home from hospital, sometimes against their bet-

ter judgment, frequently to unsuitable accommodation, often with no provision for them at home, or to bewildered and unconsulted families. For "throughput" in hospital creates a surplus of unnecessary problems in the community.

Occasionally it is still possible to experience a sense of achievement, of a job well done. But this is too rare to be complacent.

I am glad Mr Pearmain's daughter is to continue her training. I hope that in the future there will be opportunities to nurse in the true sense.

Gillian Black,
London NW5.

To Mark the 40th Anniversary of the Defeat of Fascism, and to Celebrate VE Day

His Excellency Mr. Victor Popov,
The Ambassador of the USSR in the United Kingdom,
Mr. André Engel, of Artificial Eye Film Company,
present

MARSHAL ZHUKOV

followed by excerpts from
THE 1945 VICTORY PARADE IN RED SQUARE

at the LUMIERE CINEMA, Covent Garden, London WC2
on TUESDAY, 7th MAY, at 8.00 pm

By Invitation Only — Regret no more tickets available.

A fearful secrecy in the politics of deterrence

Sir, — The Government has towards research on the verification difficulties of a CIBT by Dr Gavin Strang MP, a Labour defence expert, on March 19 the MoD replied it would "not be in the national interest to reveal details of the defence research and development effort."

On the same day Dr Strang was told by the MoD that the expenditure for nuclear weapon warhead testing, which the UK carries out under the 1958 Mutual Defence Agreement (MDA) at the US Nevada test site, "is borne on the defence procurement subheads of Vote 2 of the Defence Estimates." But is not itemised there.

Last November 16 the MDA was updated and extended for another 10 years, which would enable the development of the next generation of British nuclear warheads. This, of course, would undermine any attempt to achieve nuclear disarmament by the implementation of a CIBT.

The government "for national security reasons" is chronically reticent to let its defence secrets.

Under the more open US Defence Appropriations budget it is possible for Congress to block specific items within the Pentagon and US Energy Department budgets, as has happened last week.

Recently there has been belated concern over nuclear weapons testing and a broad based campaign is underway to achieve a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban (CTBT). Yet when asked how much

money is being allocated towards research on the verification difficulties of a CIBT by Dr Gavin Strang MP, a Labour defence expert, on March 19 the MoD replied it would "not be in the national interest to reveal details of the defence research and development effort."

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ment now afraid of other than its own people? — Yours
David Lowry,
European Proliferation
Information Centre,
London N1.

Sir, — Your conclusions on the undesirability of the SDI (May 1) are reinforced if one considers the most promising alternative to the continuing nuclear arms race — namely, a nuclear weapons freeze. This proposal has been accepted by the Russians, is advocated by many non-aligned nations and commands massive (possibly 70 per cent) popular support in the US and other NATO countries.

The essence of the freeze proposal is that the two superpowers should immediately and unconditionally halt all further testing, manufacture and deployment of

nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

Three main objections have been advanced by the NATO governments: that it would perpetuate Soviet superiority in a range of weapons systems, that it would remove any incentive for the Soviet government to negotiate arms reductions, and that it would take as long to negotiate adequate verification as it would to negotiate arms reductions.

We repudiate these objections. The Soviets may have superiority in some weapons, but the US has superiority in others, which would also be frozen. The important point is that there is approximate balance between the two sides. Since the balance is clearly capable of keeping the peace now, why cannot it do so in the future?

Past experience does not support the assumption that the Soviets can be forced to trade arms cuts for a quid pro quo for NATO not deploying strategic weapons. On the contrary, each new system, originally justified as a "bargaining chip," has come to stay — reducing rather than enhancing international security.

Is it not more likely that both sides will be prepared to negotiate arms cuts when both feel it is safe to do so, secure in the knowledge that the balance is not about to be upset by some new development? In any case, a freezing of arms at present levels is surely preferable to their continuous increase. If there were a freeze, arms cuts would eventually result from obsolescence if no negotiated cuts proved possible.

It is obvious that the SDI is incompatible with a nuclear freeze, since this depends on maintaining the present rough nuclear balance. In fact, perhaps the "freeze" concept should now be expanded explicitly to include anti-missile and anti-satellite systems, even though these are not, in themselves, nuclear weapons. These considerations provide an additional, powerful argument against the SDI.

Roger D. Harrison,
World Disarmament
Campaign,
London NW1.

Positively Olympian

Sir, — I would like to comment on the letter of Brian Pollitt regarding suggestions that Manchester might host the Olympic Games in 1992. He regards the proposal as absurd but, if his letter typified the objections of the people outside Manchester, it would be an argument why Manchester rather than any where else in Britain should be chosen.

The people who make the proposals show one vital quality which Mr Pollitt lacks — imagination.

His first point, that the Olympics create international hostility rather than goodwill, is not an argument against Manchester but against the Games themselves. In any case it is defeatist. We should not look at the undesirable aspects of past events and conclude that these are inevitable. We should see them to ensure that old mistakes are not repeated and to change the approaches in the future.

His second point — "that the facilities created are used for only a 30-day spectacle" — is completely missed. The point of the proposal is to plan a rebuilding and revitalisation of large parts of the area in a way that will have enduring benefits for the community. It is not a one-off date, exceptional event.

Point three seems to be that an isolated great does nothing for the general culture in an area. Even if this were true, it would apply equally to any other city in Britain or the world but it isn't true. The knock-on of improved facilities, confidence, exposure to visitors, the spirit of team progress, if Mr Pollitt cannot see ways in which to benefit from this, there are many people in Manchester who can.

Point four — Manchester isn't a "tourist area" and therefore never can be. Wrong. Admittedly parts of Manchester are scrubby and unattractive. So are parts of every other major city I have ever visited. But Manchester should not be looked at merely as the few square miles around the city centre. It is the centre of a huge populated area with easy access to places of beauty.

More importantly, however, we should think not of Manchester 1985 but of Manchester 1922. The very messiness and dereliction of part of the inner city and the dock areas is the strength of the proposal. Round here we are in a position to visualise major changes without the necessity to destroy existing amenities. Communications and transport are good. Large areas close to the motorways sit there pleading for redevelopment. It only needs imagination and motivation.

I cannot reply to Mr Pollitt's fifth point because I can't quite see what it is. If he is saying that because a few prominent local businessmen are enthusiastic then the majority of people must somehow lose out, I can only feel sorry for his cynicism.

W. J. Horner
Cheadle Hulme,
Manchester.

Miscellany at large

Sir, — Since the days when London schoolboys were light or dark blue "favours" in the weeks before the Boat Race, I have been fascinated by the event. The President of the Cambridge University Boat Club has pointed out (Letters, April 30) that in recent years the Oxford crew has contained several postgraduates from abroad. I think this is true in a lesser degree of the Cambridge crew also.

Would it not be better if the race were restricted to undergraduates and postgraduates of the university concerned? I believe this would increase interest in the race and perhaps improve the standard of British rowing. Even county cricket clubs have a limit to the number of overseas players who may represent them. Yours

J. W. Perry,
Hove, Sussex.

The Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, himself saw the unfairness of the anomaly in 1980, when he said he found it difficult to see why "young people who are entitled to vote are no longer regarded as full citizens should not be allowed to present themselves to their fellow citizens for election."

There is no argument against the proposal. It is odd that the Monster Raving Looney Party should be able to participate in the electoral process yet a 19-year-old seeking to play a full role in our democracy is not afforded the same opportunity.

With the noticeable global trend towards youth in political leadership and with this year being International Youth Year, it would be timely for the Government to recognise the contemporary belief that wisdom no longer remains the sole property of the old. — Yours faithfully,
Malcolm Ryan
British Youth Council.

Letting the landlord know

Sir, — Councillor Neale Coleman is to be congratulated for exposing (Society Tomorrow, May 1) the campaign that is being waged to strip private tenants of safeguards against extortion, insecurity and squalor.

The arguments that are being used to justify the campaign for abolition of the Rent Acts, that it would increase the supply of lettings and facilitate the mobility of the labour force, are specious and only serve to divert attention from the real causes of the lack of easy accommodation.

In 1981, a Select Committee of the House of Commons concluded that nothing could be done to halt the decline of the private rented housing sector.

Since 1981 nothing has been done to reduce the imbalance caused by giving massive subsidies to home vendors through owner occupation without giving any general subsidies to landlords.

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LECTURERS at Portsmouth Polytechnic are considering sanctions in protest against redundancies which they say will seriously increase their work load and worsen their conditions. As the unions were considering how to respond to a possible loss of 60 teaching staff, the poly was told by the National Advisory Body that it should cease initial teacher training — a decision which would effectively close its expanding education department with a loss of over 200 full-time students and up to 30 staff.

Portsmouth is unusual amongst the public sector colleges only in that it has caught it both ways. It is not the only institution to be coping with funding cuts again this year — in Portsmouth's case a reduction of £429,000 in its NAB allocation — but it is also the only institution to be facing cuts in teacher training numbers. North London Poly's education department is also threatened, as is the future of three colleges, St Mark and St John in Plymouth, North Riding and Bedfordshire, which are heavily dependent on their teacher training numbers for survival. Ironically, these possible closures come at a time when overall teacher training numbers are being increased: colleges and departments which fall below what the NAB regards as a viable size are being asked to expand their intake by as much as 50 per cent.

Small colleges and education departments have been vulnerable ever since the NAB announced its view that 500 students was the minimum viable number, a figure which the polys in particular dispute on the grounds that 500 students in an isolated mono-technic college are in a very different position from 500 in a much larger institution.

And this particular closure list seems likely to run into an unusual number of difficulties, with the full force of the ILA being mobilised to protect North London's expertise in the training of teachers for inner city areas, and the Church of England anxious to protect one of its few remaining higher education institutions in Plymouth. The NAB itself admits that the quality of the courses in question is not in dispute.

Small wonder, perhaps, that some of the academics trying to implement NAB policy are sceptical in the extreme about its effectiveness. Portsmouth is well aware that the future of its teacher training, which the NAB agreed last week to reconsider, is heavily dependent on how far other institutions agree to expand their student teacher numbers as requested.

Two factors indicate that Portsmouth — and the rest — may get their reprieve, courtesy of colleagues elsewhere. The first is the fact that Sir Keith Joseph has decreed that the expansion of student teacher numbers, up to 2,000 places over the next four years, must be contained within the overall total of public sector students. There will be no extra cash, in other words, if education departments expand they will do so to the detriment of other subjects. And as the NAB is already committed to



The polytechnics are not happy. Industry appears ignorant of their qualities, the Government indifferent to their proffered co-operation. Maureen O'Connor explains

Thanks for nothing

safeguarding, if not expanding, science and technology and some of the vocational areas, extra education places will hit the arts and social sciences hardest.

Which is all very well, except for the fact that the NAB has already indicated that those are the areas which will bear the brunt of cuts in student numbers already being discussed as part of its next planning exercise. Unwilling to reduce resources per student any further, the NAB is now looking for a reduction in public sector places of the per cent in 1987-8 more than 6,000, according to DES estimates, and considerably more than that according to the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education. Overall, NATFHE estimates, one place in five may disappear

in arts and social science subjects.

"This policy is bound to cause enormous institutional tensions," said Dr Peter Knight, director designate of Birmingham Poly. "You simply cannot pick up a sociologist and turn him into a teacher trainer. The risk is that the size and scale of the increase in numbers will simply result in poor quality teacher training if no extra funds are forthcoming."

The other factor which is fuelling antagonism to switches of subject emphasis in the public sector is the news that the universities are to receive most, if not all, of the extra £43 millions which has been made available by the Government for extra science and technology places over the next three years. This comes after the NAB planning exercise which

was intended to implement just a switch in emphasis over the last year in the public sector. Final figures for the size of that switch are not yet available, and there are signs that there may have been under-recruitment in some technological areas like mechanical and civil engineering. But the resources have been allocated on the basis of an increased number of places in science and technology — again within a stable budget.

The polytechnics are so surprised by this switch of emphasis in the public sector, that they are likely to be disappointed by the Government. On the advice of industrialists, the universities, which had ignored previous pleas to make a similar change of emphasis, are to be given the money to provide extra science and engineering

places. Further talks take place today between Sir Keith Joseph and his industrial advisers on the next allocation of this money. The poly directors have been lobbying hard for a share of the cash.

"The allocation of this £43 million now calls into question the whole basis of the NAB's planning exercise," said Jean Bockock, education secretary of NATFHE. "There is only a small pool of qualified candidates able to take up these places. If the universities now expand, there will be empty places in the public sector."

Ms Bockock also believes that the Government and its industrial advisers are, as usual, underestimating the strengths of the public sector — particularly in areas like computing and information technology. "If this

is the quality of advice industrialists come up with, it simply reinforces the view that they don't know how to engage in a dialogue with education. They are simply ignoring the record of the public sector."

Dr Ray Rickett, director of Middlesex Poly, takes the argument one step further. The public sector colleges will be very wary of switching subject emphasis again — towards teacher training this time — without extra resources. "Suppose we could achieve the switch by taking places away from arts subjects. From our point of view it would be an unsound move for two reasons. Firstly, the diversification into arts areas has revealed a lot of demand from sixth formers. Secondly, politically it would be madness after what has happened over the switch to engineering. The lesson for the public sector is that if you cooperate in these schemes you are penalised. If we agree to expand teacher training without extra resources we would be very foolish indeed."

To add fuel to the fire, this latest dispute over places comes at a time when chairmen of polytechnic governors, not normally the most vociferous opponents of Government policy, have been attacking the widening gap between university and public sector spending per student. Last month they told the under-secretary of state for higher education, Mr Peter Brooke, that the gap between what is spent on a non-medical student in a university and a poly had widened from £210 a year to £1,210 between 1981 and 1983.

Dr Rickett, who keeps a close watch on these comparative figures, reckons that the difference lies mainly in the higher quality of academic services and staff and student amenities which the universities provide. Teaching costs are not that much different. If you are going to argue for equality of funding within the public sector, between the large institutions with all their overheads, and the small college which attracts only a very small number of students, which is put straight into the local education authority's coffers, then why not also across the two sectors? The gap now between average university and public sector costs is about 60 or 70 per cent — excluding the expensive medical subjects, he says.

The root of the problem, Dr Peter Knight thinks, is that neither the Government nor the polytechnics have any clear policy for public sector higher education. "They are living with a lie in trying to plan the largest polys in the country on the same basis as a small college with one advanced course. This inevitably leads to those constant problems of funding. At the same time the two h.e. sectors are being planned separately: an extra 4,000 engineering places in the universities, at a cost of £43 million, like simply mean the quality students will be creamed off by the universities and we will be rewarded by being unable to recruit to fill our places."

As for the prospect of the running of a major polytechnic he is, he says, extremely depressed.



Loading up at Hackney. Picture by Frank Martin

One man's waste is probably another's set for the end of term play. Nick Baker reports on a novel style of resource centre

Excess profit

"DON'T throw it away — save it for play" is the motto of Hackney's Children's Scrap Project, one of four London schemes that act as clearing houses for industrial surplus, scrounging from manufacturers and passing on goods to schools, community groups, youth clubs and play schemes.

Inspired by similar projects like Melbourne's Reverse Garbage Truck and San Francisco's huge scheme simply called SCRAP, the Hackney site opened its doors in 1978 and now boasts 7,000 square feet of shelf space, bulging with goodies — timber, paper and card, fabric of all descriptions, electrical components and small toys — all carefully screened for safe use by children. The screening process is important, identifying materials that are potentially hazardous. The artificial fur fabric donated by a local firm turned out to be a fire hazard and had to be thrown out altogether.

Hackney co-ordinator Pat Faxon, an ex-remand home teacher, and self-confessed "kilo hunter by instinct" has met with generous responses from companies like Spears Games, Army and Navy Stores and Brody's, who are Europe's largest sequin manufacturer. Their sequin waste comes (by the vanload) in the form of colourful metallic strips — just right for a sci-fi school play or for hi-tech Christmas decorations.

At the moment the scheme is deciding what to do with an unexpectedly large windfall, a mixed job lot of brand new computer tapes given by Rank Xerox. Some are educational, some are of the fun variety, but in any event on the open market they'd be money spinners.

However, neither the scheme nor its users are allowed to resell goods. It's a strict rule that they are used for education, play or leisure, never for profit.

Member groups pay an annual fee, part of which is based on their size. A primary school, for example, with 200 on roll, might expect to pay between £80 and £90. For this, it could take away as much as it needed, as often as it wanted. Stocks are always kept high and users find that it's money well spent. It's possible to recoup a large part of the annual fee in a fairly small number of visits, provided users bring a

large enough van. One local infant school teacher finds that her money goes much further than it does with local authority suppliers.

There's an understandable temptation for people to take more than they really need, and although goods leaving the site aren't checked item by item, users are encouraged not to over-indulge. On the day of my visit, stocks of paper and card were very high, and project workers were unloading large consignments of sticky labels. Great lengths of ribbon — packaging from imported Chinese duvets — were going like hot cakes. There was also an abundance of dominoes, paints, counters, draughts pieces and play money. The Tesco wire trolleys and huge bins gives the former engineering works something of the air of a supermarket — a place where The Young Ones might do a weekly shop, perhaps.

Manufacturers get more than a warm glow of satisfaction out of giving. Getting rid of bulk waste is an expensive business, so every little bit helps. Furthermore, it's far easier dealing with one person who will take large quantities than with a constant trickle who will take their time picking and choosing.

It's a growing movement, with similar schemes already open in cities like Manchester, Leicester, Bristol and Birmingham, and more on the way. Meanwhile, the Hackney scheme is developing, moving steadily towards self-sufficiency (at the moment a little less than half the funding comes from the local authority and the Inner City Partnership).

This will include a demonstration stock of made-up items created out of industrial waste, showing what can be done using the most basic designs and the simplest tools. Favourite among these is the industrial surplus xylophone, made from sawmill offcuts and bits of old swimming goggles.

Hackney Children's Scrap Project, 01-985 6290; Brent Kids' Scrap Bank, 01-985 5718; Redbridge Children's Scrap Scheme, 01-551 4634; South London Children's Scrap Scheme, 01-898 9280. For details of similar schemes outside London, send SAE to Hackney Children's Scrap Project, 131 Homerton High Street, London E9.



Closer to nature at Paignton

Zoos in the hunt for a captive audience

THE ZOO as a rare-show is on the decline. The zoo as an important educational resource is under the spotlight. At the recent meeting at London Zoo of 30 full-time educational staff of British zoos, most of them belong to the growing worldwide body, the 250-strong International Association of Zoo Educators.

This term is the busiest ever for the British zoo educators. One basic problem they have to tackle is how a zoo can best explain that keeping wild animals in cages can preserve a species from extinction.

One zoo, possibly the only one in Britain to run residential courses for schoolchildren, is Paignton Zoo, where the International Association was founded. About 15,000 children a year attend the zoo's educational programmes.

At Whitsun, Paignton will be opening The Ark, with its

learning-by-doing approach to wild life. Visitors can try out their speed on an exercise bike, or match against the cheetah's, hear what bats using ultra sonic detectors; compare their eyesight with that of an eagle, or climb into a vast spider's web.

The teachers of the Devon Zoology Centre at Paignton Zoo are paid by the local authority. Another authority supporting a zoo educator is the Inner London Education Authority which has seconded one of the seven teachers at London and Whipsnade Zoos. These two zoos last year ran programmes for 62,000 children.

The LAZE publishes a quarterly bulletin. Details from your nearest zoo or from Devon Zoology Centre, Penwith Way, Paignton, Devon TQ4 5JS (0803-559514).

Ann Hills

EXHIBIT

An adventure in Information Technology.

Exhibit illustrates through demonstrations, displays, films, videos and literature how technology is being used in a wide range of human activities, including education, health and science.

The exhibition is designed primarily for young people and proved very popular when in London last autumn. It is now going to the north of England and will be in the Museum Gardens, York-shire Museum, York from July 1st to the 28th. Opening hours are 9.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. every day, including Sunday. Admission is free.

For information on taking school parties write to King Katrina Shurety, 184 11th Street, London, W14 9JH. Telephone: 01-833 4433. Fax: 01-833 4433.

Wheeling and dealing to outmanoeuvre Sir Keith



John Fairhall

NOTHING like it has happened before. Conservative domination of the county councils has been smashed. Twenty-six councils are hung. So what does it mean for education?

Past experience is not too encouraging. A hung council

has usually been an indecisive one, shifting one way or the other from one vote to the next, without coherence or continuity. Bedfordshire is one warning example, where an important educational decision could be taken in a burst of opportunism, while the critical councillor was out of the room.

But this time the past is not necessarily a good guide. Hung councils are no longer on the fringe — they are now central. There are so many that they could determine national policies, if they all come together.

Never have the stakes been such an orgy of wheeling and dealing. If Labour, Liberal and SDP groups can agree on a common programme, they can rule, within the constraints of the Government's economic policy. In the past they have often found it hard to work together, but the re-

wards for co-operation have never been so great.

Teachers' pay is the immediate issue, with Conservative Phillip Merridale as the leader of the management panel, and likely to remain so for a few weeks. Once the Association of County Councils have sorted out their own political positions, the ACC is unlikely to remain Conservative-controlled and Mr Merridale might step down. Meanwhile, what the teachers have on the table is the Merridale 4 per cent offer and the truculent Merridale obduracy.

There is no need however, for the new county council majorities who support the teachers' case to wait until June 19 when the ACC will reorganise itself. If Labour, Liberal and SDP agree that the teachers deserve more than 4 per cent, whatever else they may disagree about, they can say so now. It might

save some schools from strikes.

But will the groups who could control the 26 hung councils be able to do anything for education beyond giving vocal support to the teachers? This year's budgets and rates have, after all, all been fixed.

Looking at the differences in the educational practices of the good and the bad counties, there should be a marginal amount which could be shifted across into education. There is a difference between the reluctant cutter and the enthusiastic cutter which, for children, could mean more books or more teachers.

Any substantial increase in education expenditure this financial year depends largely on the availability of reserves, and the enthusiastic cutter and the great mysteries of local government. Council treasurers do not always tell even

their own councillors what the true position is. One of the first big challenges for these new county councillors is to find out what can be afforded. When county councils said they could not afford more than 4 per cent for teachers, or 5 per cent, or in a few cases, 2.5 per cent, were they just being loyal to the Government, or telling the full truth? How many county councils are there like Oxfordshire where, according to the local Labour group, it will be possible to borrow several millions more without running into Government penalties, or rate increases?

Whatever might be pulled out of the county coffers this year, the Government's controls mean that practically nothing extra will be available next year, unless Government policies are changed.

What the new county power groups can do is to monitor,

Working life
The School Curriculum Industry Project, started in 1977 with the active support of the Confederation of British Industry and the Department of Education, has set up to develop an awareness of industry in schools. Most of its work so far has been in the primary sector but primary and middle schools are increasingly becoming involved.

The first ever national primary industry conference has just been held in Ormskirk and timed to coincide with the conference, a new book has been written to help those schools that do not know how to go about making links with industry.

The book is based on a series of interviews with teachers might ask: the answers draw on the experience of over 100 primary teachers who already undertake work in the industry. It is stressed, an

Better class of teeth

SOCIAL background and locality affect the quality of children's teeth, according to a recently published national survey. Pupils in Scotland and Northern Ireland have the best incidence of tooth decay — only 25 per cent of the region's 5-year-olds are free of dental problems. In the UK as a whole the figure rises to an average 30 per cent. The two lowest social classes are also marked out by Tom Dowell, of the British Dental Association. "The average 5-year-old from social classes 4 and 5 has nearly twice as much tooth decay as a 5-year-old from classes 1, 2 and 3."

In spite of these variations, however, the survey indicates that the general condition of children's teeth has improved significantly during the last 10 years.

Readhead, is due to take over the running of the school from her mother in September. She has no plans to change the school's ethos or to end the Summerhill education, but she does intend to build contacts with the outside world.

Summerhill has been hiding its light under a bushel for so long that it is difficult to get into contact with people who are interested." So letters are now going out inviting former pupils and others to join a Friends of Summerhill group. Readhead also plans to publish a book and bring the customary couple of newsletters a year, but the underlying intention is to build something more serious than an old boys' club.

Readhead is also aware that any money coming when opposition could again threaten the school's existence and she wants to have a strong support system prepared well in advance.

She is also turning her thoughts to the possibility of

education package describes how to make small-scale water wheels and DIY solar panels. Details of the centre's publications are available from the Centre for Alternative Technology, Machynlleth, Wales. (08654 2400) - Larne s.a.e.

choices gives detailed descriptions of new acceptance procedures. A revolutionary addition is a table giving A level grades required for entry into specific courses at every university. King's College, London, for example, demands BBB from those hoping to read mathematics. Bradford asks for BC, and Essex CCD. This emphasis, and its specificity, are very much signs of the times.

Both guides are from CRAC Publications, Hobsons Limited, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ, at £2.50-£2.25 for classroom sets of 10 or more.

way in

AS THE Competition for university places gets ever more fierce, the chances of making a successful application can depend on knowing the rules (both open and covert) of a complex game in which the odds are forever changing. It is very difficult even for

What goes on in Japan

Passing on the language

South India: The author has produced a 32-page illustrated reader in Tamil to help the four to seven-year-olds master some of the intricacies of their language. Specifically, the book is intended for Tamil speakers in the West and is the first reader to be produced outside of a Tamil-speaking area. The reader concentrates on the animals, birds, and fruit that may not be familiar to a Tamil child over here.

Books: Booklets intended for mothers and teachers, will be given free to schools and for a nominal \$5.00 to others. Write to: P. Nithyananthan, 10001 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 200, c/o Stanhope Middle School, Mansuet Road, Greenford, Essex.

Contributors: Julie Hagedorn, Patricia Smith, Owen Stridde, Ann Hills, Jack Cross

The first title, *My Day*, looks at a day in the life of an 11-year-old schoolboy. The picture of primary school, apart from a military style assembly in the playground outside, dispels all one's stereotypes of Japan. The children are noisy, boisterous, and fairly unruly. The only difference with an English primary

Contributors: Julie Hagedorn,
Kala Smith, Owen Swiridge, Ann
Hill, Jack Cross

E.F.L. IN ITALY
We are looking for
TEACHERS OF ENGLISH TO ITALIAN ADULTS
starting in September. and we offer training as part of the contract.
Interviews, beginning at the end of May, will be held in London.
Please send full c.v. and photo to: Richard Izard, 32 Ashbourne Court,
Woodside Park Road, Finchley, London N12 6SA.

Applications are invited for the post of Faculty Office Manager in the Faculty of Education, Human and Social Studies. The vacancy has arisen due to the resignation of the incumbent. The successful applicant will be required to act as the Faculty Office Officer. The successful applicant will have administrative experience and will be able to show good organisational ability. Hence will be required to manage a busy open plan faculty office and be able to communicate effectively with both staff and students.

Application forms and further details available from: The Personnel Department, Polytechnic of the South Bank, through Rans, London SE1 8AA. Closing date: 22nd May, 1985.

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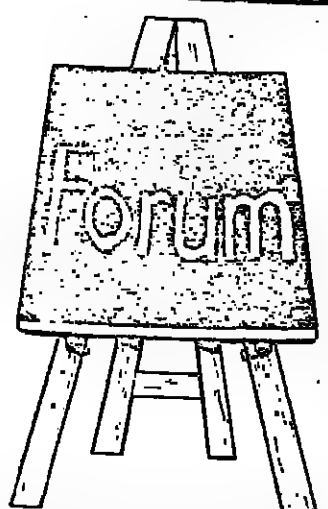
The Centre for British Teachers invites applications from teachers of Principles of Accounts to teach at GCSE 'A' level to Mature students at a Junior-Secular College in Seremban. This is an excellent chance for experienced 'A' level teachers to spend two years teaching well-paid, well-respected, and well-qualified students in a well-known school. This post will appeal to teachers and lecturers in Colleges of Further Education, Sixth Form Colleges and Schools.

We are looking for dedicated and professional staff teachers with a minimum of 5 years' experience, equivalent to GCSE 'A' level, and a minimum of 3 years' experience teaching your subject at 'A' level.

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For further details about these posts contact: The Centre for British Teachers (GB22), Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane,

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 teaching experience, particularly with Middle
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 Send full c.v. and letter of application, including
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No easy option for parents

THAT no teacher has responded to Sally Winter's article (April 9), does not surprise me. As the parent of a child with cerebral palsy, however, I was irritated by the article and felt sure many teachers were too. There are many points I could take issue with but I will raise just two.

The first is to ask why there are the usual problems of parents who do not want their children in special units or schools. Sally Winter's assumption that by choosing a normal school environment for one's child one is denying that the child has special needs is false. It is no easy option and will only work if a parent has to the child's disability and helped the child to face it too. Surrounded by normal children, the child's particular handicap will be obvious every day.

The second point is to ask why there was such resistance from the staff to the setting up of a special unit in their school. Sally Winter answers that when she talks of the problems of handicapped two-year-olds knocked over by children from the reception class. To place a two-year-old in a primary school, in a special unit or not, and call it "integration"

is ridiculous. It may be politically and financially expedient but it has little to do with a child's real educational needs, so let us stop the pretence.

The present strike is about resources for ALL our children. It would sadden me if articles like Sally Winter's fuelled prejudice and denied other children the opportunities my daughter has had. That she is a self-confident eight-year-old, only mildly affected by her disability, is a tribute to the normal environment provided by the teachers, children, and parents of the school she attends. — Yours sincerely, **Faustina Asseff**, 18 Bickerton Road, Headington, Oxford.

IT WAS with some distress that I read in a recent issue of Education Guardian that teachers in secondary schools are being urged by their union not to accept disabled children into their classes unless very special arrangements have been made for their accommodation.

My own daughter was born with spina bifida, and was educated from the age of three alongside "normal" qualifications, who physically can for, occupy, educate, feed, and nurse the offspring of the "more intelligent and hardworking" members of our society. The childminder's remuneration, one may ask? A typical wage of £25 per five-day week, to care for a pre-school child from 8 am to 5 pm, inclusive of the child's meals and play equipment.

But hush! Many teachers employ these childminders and if one shouts too loud in support of their cause, then some of the teaching profession will have to part with more of their meagre salaries to lift the underdogs from the bottom of the pile. **Sheila Rees (Mrs)**, Bristol BS7 3DN.

They also care, educate, and feed...

OBVIOUSLY, M. A. Bartlett (Forum, April 23) has never required the services of a professional childminder during a teaching profession. Had he/she done so, then maybe the word childminder would not have been used in a derogatory way. As a teacher, I am fully aware of the difficulties and frustrations of all employed within the education system. As a childminder I object to the tone of the letter.

Whilst bemoaning the fact that many among the general public regard them (the teachers) as childminders, M. A. Bartlett does a great disservice to the many professional childminders of this country. These are people, many with other professional

qualifications, who physically can for, occupy, educate, feed, and nurse the offspring of the "more intelligent and hardworking" members of our society. The childminder's remuneration, one may ask? A typical wage of £25 per five-day week, to care for a pre-school child from 8 am to 5 pm, inclusive of the child's meals and play equipment.

But hush! Many teachers employ these childminders and if one shouts too loud in support of their cause, then some of the teaching profession will have to part with more of their meagre salaries to lift the underdogs from the bottom of the pile. **Sheila Rees (Mrs)**, Bristol BS7 3DN.

Out next month

I HAVE to correct two errors in your short article on oceanography (April 23):

The letter to head teachers and principals of colleges has not yet been despatched and will not be until June.

This letter specifically states that "career prospects for our graduates both in research and in industry are excellent." Quite obviously we do not place all our students in work — Yours sincerely, **Daniel Taylor Smith**, Dept. of Oceanography, Univ. College of N. Wales, Menai Bridge.

Home thoughts on strike

MY DAUGHTER took part in Thursday's strike of school students in protest against the extension of YTS to two years and the threat of withdrawal of benefits from those who refuse to take part in the schemes. Because of her action I received the enclosed intimidating letter from her headmaster.

Dear parent, I am writing to let you know that your son/daughter was out of school on Thursday afternoon, April 25, having been registered as present in the morning.

All Middle School pupils were clearly warned on Tuesday morning that they would be breaking the law on school attendance if they went out of school without permission.

I should like you to send me the usual letter of explanation of this absence.

Just as teachers leave their posts in pursuit of their legitimate pay claim I feel school students should be able to absent themselves in support of their principles and their future. Many local school students were actively prevented from attending the protest meeting, even to being locked in by their head teachers.

Schools should be proud that their teaching has been such that their pupils feel able to form their own opinions on national issues.

Rather than condemning this protest as the work of Militant "daffies" and patronising school students as unable to think for themselves, Neil Kinnock would do well to take their strength of feeling. Out of the mouths of babes... — Yours faithfully, **Pauline Tear**, 3 De Warene Road, Lewes, Sussex.

Place of the calculator in the classroom

AS A maths teacher, perhaps some comments would be helpful on the recent publicity given to maths in the media. The Inspectorate, with the approval of the Education Secretary, wants a more interesting approach to the subject using calculators and the computer. Long division is out, so we are told, and only very simple arithmetic is to be done on paper.

The calculator takes the drudgery out of calculations. It is also a very good aid to understanding topics; one that is not used enough: recurring decimals, reciprocals, directed number, standard form (the calculator converts very large and very small numbers automatically to standard form) and functions can all be explained using the calculator. Parents might learn to use their children's calculators, too!

Of the syllabus changes which are obviously in the offing we shall have to wait and see. Hopefully there will be a greater emphasis on statistics (at least at A, O level for C.S.E. and 'O' level) which

will help students who meet the subject in a biology, history, geography, etc.

As for the comments on long division and arithmetic generally, I am wary. Haven't we been here before? Ten or fifteen years ago the experts discouraged learning tables and calculating generally and with what disastrous results! Very often children who can't do simple long division do not understand our number system, the decimal abacus, upon which centuries of mathematical progress has been based. A class, timetabled with four one-hour lessons and only spend twenty minutes on the basics, better still 10 minute sessions each week. This will enable the average student to master all the arithmetic and basic algebra he or she will need. Short, well planned sessions will stand him or her in good stead in the future. — Yours sincerely, **P. J. M. Stabbs**, The Knowle, Corry Road, Hindhead.

WHILE I was interested to read the comments of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools about the use of calculators in schools, I was driven to reflect how poorly information is transmitted in this age of information technology.

Both the recent report and the earlier Cockcroft Report made proposals which had already been made and carried out in my Penguin book, *The Creative Use of Calculators*. That book shows at length how calculators help to the understanding of mathematics and in performing everyday calculations. It counters the Luddite claim that calculators are harmful by explaining how to use them constructively.

It also goes beyond Cockcroft in several respects. For example, it shows how the apparently abstract mathematics of mappings can be related to numerical calculator work. — Yours sincerely, **P. J. M. Stabbs**, 98 Millhouse Woods Lane, Cottingham, Humberside.

Even more maths

MARK CAREY (Forum, April 16) appears to be unduly pessimistic about the prospects for studying A-level Further Mathematics in Greater Manchester. In the Oldham area alone three schools offer this course in the current academic year. The provision in colleges should also be taken into account. For example, at Oldham College of Technology we have for many years run a highly successful course at A level in Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics, a combination of two A levels which is equivalent in most respects (including university and polytechnic entrance) to the combination of mathematics and further mathematics. **R. Thompson**, Oldham College of Technology.

Grantless group

IN YOUR article X Marks the Black Spots (April 23) you quote Tony Hillier as saying that Kent makes a "substantial" grant to playgrounds. The playground my children attend has assured me that they receive no grant at all from the local authority. — Yours faithfully, **Janet Croden**, 35 Bramble Close, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent.

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Cable and Wireless has established a nationwide telecommunications network for the Saudi Arabian National Guard. Training is an integral part of the project and the company operates a training school in Riyadh, where theoretical and practical telecommunications skills are taught.

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Previous experience in teaching overseas would obviously be an advantage but is not essential.

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- Free board and lodging usually in one of our well equipped messes.
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The ideal candidate will have a thorough grounding in the behaviour of materials, a sound working knowledge of materials selection in product design and manufacture, appropriate experience in computing and a proven ability to conduct independent research. Should it prove impossible to appoint a candidate who meets this demanding set of requirements, preference will be given to those whose expertise is in the area of materials and their applications rather than in computing.

Candidates should be under 35 years of age and not hold a permanent appointment in a UK University. Salary on scale £7280 to £14225 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and an application form are available from Mrs. J. A. Moffatt (48121), Faculty of Technology, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 8AA or telephone Milton Keynes (0908) 553941; there is a 24-hour answering service on 0585568.

For informal enquiries about the post contact Professor Charles Honey on Milton Keynes (0908) 553571 or Fritwell (086 56) 221.

Closing date for applications: 27th May.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Education

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING STUDIES (Geography in Education)

Salary range £12,225-£14,775 including London allowance

Applications are invited for the above appointment from teachers with current or recent experience in primary schools. Candidates should be able to offer geography in education as their main area of specialism, and be willing to contribute to work in the geographical aspects of education. A good qualification in geography is essential.

Experience of working with children with special needs and/or in multicultural education would be useful.

A higher degree in education and/or experience of classroom-based research would be an advantage.

Lecturer II in PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING STUDIES (Temporary appointment)

Salary range Lecturer II: £9,225-£11,777 including London allowance

Applications are invited for the above appointment from teachers with current or recent experience in primary schools. The vacancy is available from September 1985 to August 1986 inclusive. Candidates should be able to offer language and the teaching of reading as their main specialism and must be willing to act as tutor to group of PGCE students.

Further details and application forms, to be returned by 20th May, from Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1366 ex 287.

Teachers of EFL/ESP

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VSO is looking for teachers of EFL and ESP to work in a range of posts throughout S.E. Asia. Other posts are available for teachers of maths, science, vocational subjects (home economics, commerce, secretarial skills), teacher-trainers and teachers of the handicapped to work in schools and colleges in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

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UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Department of Haematology

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Applications for the above post are invited from suitably qualified candidates with research experience in genetics and molecular biology. This Department has a strong research based with established groups in cell culture studies and in molecular genetics. The Department also hosts the MRC Leukaemia Research Unit. Our main research theme is the study of genetic and acquired blood disorders at the molecular level. The successful candidate will be expected to develop in due course his/her own autonomous research programme within this scope. The appointment will start 1st October, 1985.

Salary in the range £7,280 to £14,225 plus £1,283 London Allowance a year.

Candidates, who should normally be under 35, may obtain further particulars from the Personnel Office or Professor L. Luzzatto, Department of Haematology, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, DuCane Road, London W12 6AE.

Applications, including curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent to the Senior Assistant Secretary at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School (ref: 67/86).

Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Chemical Laboratory

SERC Postdoctoral Research Assistant

Applications are invited for a SERC RATA position to work on a project in Catalysis and Surface Properties of Enzymes in Oil-Continuous Microemulsions. The project is jointly supervised by Dr. S. R. Robinson (Chemical Laboratory) and Dr. R. B. Freedman (Biology Laboratory). Candidates should ideally have research experience in one or more of the areas of surface physical chemistry, colloid science, scattering methods together with an interest in physical chemistry applied to biological systems. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to the Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Chemical Laboratory, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7GA. Information may be obtained by contacting Dr. Robinson directly (0227-46600) or Dr. Freedman (0227-46601).

Closing date for applications is 24 May, 1985. Please quote ref. A5285.

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Abraham Moss Centre, Crescent Road, Crumpsall, Manchester M8 6UH

Principal Administrative Officer

Scale: PO2 — £11,259 to £12,243

As Deputy to the Chief Administrative Officer, this senior post within the college will be responsible for the co-ordination of staffing and management information systems to ensure the smooth running of the four sites of the college. He/she will be responsible with the Chief Administrative Officer for the management of all support services of the college.

This is a recently designated post which offers a wide breadth of responsibilities and experience within a dynamic environment.

Applicants for this demanding post should be highly motivated and preferably have had some previous management experience at a senior level. Applications and full curriculum vitae should be sent to the Chief Administrative Officer, the Abraham Moss Centre, Crescent Road, Crumpsall, Manchester M8 6UH. Telephone: 051-740 1481.

Closing date: 31st May, 1985.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

EDGE HILL COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

St. Helens Road, Ormskirk, Lancashire L35 4QP

LECTURER II in Primary Education

Applications are invited from graduates who are qualified teachers for this permanent post tenable from 1st September, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. Qualifications and experience in the field of language and reading are sought.

Salary Scale: Lecturer II £7,548 to £12,099.

Further Education Conditions of Service apply.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary to the Deputy Director.

Completed application forms should be returned to the Director not later than Wednesday, 22nd May, 1985.

NORTH EAST WORK TRUST

WallSEND Youth Unit

A Centre for Intermediate Treatment and Youth Activity Programmes

Unit Director

(£10,716 to £11,562)

This well established Unit provides a range of day and evening programmes for adolescent youngsters who are at risk of being removed from home into local authority care or custody. This voluntary agency works in close partnership with North Tyneside MBC. We have pioneered work in close partnership with North Tyneside MBC. We have pioneered work in close partnership with North Tyneside MBC. We have pioneered work in close partnership with North Tyneside MBC.

The Trust now seeks a new Director to lead the Unit into the next phase of its development. The Director will have charge of a new Director of Youth Services and a strong commitment to inter-disciplinary studies. The Unit, which is a joint venture of the Departments of Electronics and of Sociology and Social Administration, undertakes studies of technological change in work organisations. Possible topics for the study include: trade union response to the workplace; management of computer-aided systems; training and re-training; further education; and the impact of technological change on the workforce.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the North East Work Trust, 67 Charlotte Street, Waltham, Tyne and Wear NE9 7PL.

Closing date for applications: 22nd May, 1985.

The North East Work Trust is an equal opportunities employer.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

NEW TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Available October 1985, supported by the SERC / ESRC Joint Committee.

Applicants should have a first degree in engineering or social science and a strong commitment to inter-disciplinary studies. The NTGR, which is a joint venture of the Departments of Electronics and of Sociology and Social Administration, undertakes studies of technological change in work organisations. Possible topics for the study include: trade union response to the workplace; management of computer-aided systems; training and re-training; further education; and the impact of technological change on the workforce.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the North East Work Trust, 67 Charlotte Street, Waltham, Tyne and Wear NE9 7PL.

Closing date for applications: 22nd May, 1985.

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and the positively welcomes applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Four SERC studentships are available for research work leading to higher degrees. These are CASE awards on British Rail, British Ropes and Safety in Mine Research of the Health and Safety Executive. These three projects are concerned with metal deformation and fracture and will involve various aspects of fracture mechanics. The fourth is an open award for research into any aspect of mechanical engineering.

Candidates should have either a first or upper second class honours degree in mechanical engineering, physics, materials science or metallurgy. Industrial experience would be beneficial. Applications with a.c.v. and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to: Professor K. J. Miller, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Sheffield, Mappin St, Sheffield, S1 3JD. Closes ref: R2575.

Council for National Academic Awards

Inter-Institutional Credit Accumulation Scheme

REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for the above new post which will become available from 1st September, 1985.

The CNAI, in collaboration with institutions in both the public and university sectors, is to launch a credit accumulation and transfer scheme whereby students could gain qualifications following study at more than one institution. The main responsibility of the Registrar will include advising students, liaising with institutions and administering the scheme.

The post of Registrar is for a two-year period. Although the Council would welcome applicants seconded by employers for that period, other candidates will also be considered.

The candidate should have had experience of teaching or administration within Higher Education, and should ideally have substantial experience of the operation of broad based unit credit schemes.

Salary: £7,136 to £22,862.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS IS 31 MAY, 1985.

For further information please write or telephone:

The Personnel and Training Officer
The Council for National Academic Awards
244-254 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8SP
Telephone: 01-276 4411, extension 222

Research on Management in Government

The Economic and Social Research Council's Government and Law Committee is launching a major multidisciplinary programme of research on management, efficiency, and organisational design in government. It has allocated a total of £250,000 to this over a three-year period. The programme will aim to examine the approach to management methods and problems of British governments during recent years and to provide an assessment of what has been done and its consequences. The programme will also embrace the analysis of efficiency and the ways in which organisational change has been handled; and there will be within it some scope for a comparative perspective.

Individual researchers, research institutes, and centres are invited to submit outline proposals for research projects in no more than 8,000 words by June 14, 1985.

For full specification of the research and details of the application procedure, please write to Dr A. P. C. Bruce, ESRC, 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0SD.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

DIRECTORSHIP OF QUEEN ELIZABETH HOUSE

The elections intend to proceed to an election to the newly established post of Director of Queen Elizabeth House. The Director will have charge of a new centre for development and international studies, formed by the merger of the Institute of Agricultural Economics and the Institute of Agricultural Studies and the Institute of Agricultural Economics and the Institute of Agricultural Studies.

The Director will be charged with the task of setting up the centre and of developing its identity as an international centre of excellence, and should combine leadership and managerial and entrepreneurial skills.

The post will be established formally by 1st October 1986. It is envisaged that the Director-Elect will be able to take up the appointment from an earlier date to be agreed.

The stipend of the Director-Elect is £20,785 a year (subject to review). Applications (ten copies) should be received not later than 1st July, 1985 by the Registrar, University Office, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD. From whom further particulars may be obtained.

DAVIES LAING & DICK

INDEPENDENT COLLEGE

Required for September 1985

TUTORS

Full-time salaried and part-time hourly paid posts available. GCSE 'O' and 'A' level. Accounting, Chemistry, Computing, English, Mathematics, Physics, and possibly other subjects.

Details and application forms (returnable by 22nd May) from: The Principal, Davies Laing & Dick, 10 Parkbridge Square, London W2 4ED. Tel: 01-727 2797.

London Borough of Barnet

BARNET COLLEGE

Head of Learning Resources Unit

(Salary Grade 4 Head of Department)

Candidates are invited from those employed to undertake the management of a Learning Resources Unit, to provide a service in Library, Media and Computing. It is anticipated that the successful applicant will be able to take up the post in September 1985.

For full details and application forms available from the Principal, Barnet College, Wood Street, Barnet, Herts. SG5 1AB. (Subject to right of veto by the Council.)

Closing date for applications: 31st May, 1985.

LA SAINTE UNION COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Avenue, Southampton SO9 5HB

Telephone: (0703) 228761

LECTURER II in FRENCH

3-YEAR FIXED TERM APPOINTMENT FROM SEPTEMBER, 1985

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer II in French within the Modern Languages Department, for three years from September, 1985.

The successful applicant would teach French language, literature and civilisation courses within the B.Ed. and A.A. programmes.

Further details from the Principal's Secretary, Applications to the Principal by 20th May, 1985.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Grimsby Division Adult Education

Organiser for Adult Basic Education

(Lecturer II, £7,548 — £12,099)

The post holder will be responsible for the organisation and development of Adult Basic Education throughout the Grimsby Division.

Further information and application forms are available, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from the Principal at the Divisional Adult Education Office, Chesham Road, Grimsby, South Humberside, DN34 5BT. (Telephone: Grimsby 71531) and should be returned to him or her not later than 31st May 1985.

All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, creed, sex, or marital status. Disabled applicants who have the written support of their D.O. will be guaranteed an interview.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

Posts Overseas

Ecuador

Assistant Director of Studies
The British Council, Quito

Duties: monitoring of teacher/student classroom performance; in-service seminars; internal testing, examinations and ELTS examinations; supervision of self-access language laboratory; co-ordination of supplementary materials; some classroom teaching; production of newsletters; substituting for Director of Studies in his absence.

Qualifications: a degree or teaching certificate; RSA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; some teacher-training experience; familiarity with self-access systems and experience of testing; a working knowledge of Spanish. NB anyone without these essential qualifications need not apply.

Salary: \$8,500-\$9,500 (3 steps) pa.

Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance, passage leave plus local holidays, medical scheme, settling-in allowance.

Contract: a two-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent, starting 1 September 1985.

Reference: 85 D 26G.

Japan

Senior Teacher of English Language
Foreign Service Training Institute, Tokyo

Duties: to teach advanced level English to Japanese Government Officials preparing for overseas service.

Qualifications: candidates should be British nationals aged over thirty-five with a university degree, a TEFL qualification and a minimum of seven years' TEFL experience to advanced examinations level.

Salary: Yen 4,500,000 (\$1-315 yen approximately) minimum per annum after tax.

Benefits: subsidised accommodation, fares, baggage allowance, medical scheme.

Contract: one year renewable, commencing September 1985 and guaranteed by the British Council.

Closing date: 30 May 1985.

Reference: 85 B 38G.

Portugal

Teachers (9) of TEFL
The British Council, Lisbon and Coimbra

Duties: to teach at all levels for a maximum of twenty-four classes contact hours per week, plus five additional duty hours. Teachers will also be required to assist with administrative and professional tasks, e.g. materials preparation, examinations and tests, student activities etc.

Qualifications: a degree or teaching qualification; RSA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; two years' TEFL experience.

Salary: Escudos 865,800-1,259,400 pa (\$1-Esc. 200 approximately) under review, plus annual displacement allowance of Esc.100,000.

Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance, medical cover.

Contract: a two-year contract, with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent, commencing September.

Closing dates: 6 June 1985 and the Selection Board is scheduled for early July.

Reference: 85 D 16-24G.

Spain

English Teacher Trainer
Department of Culture, Education and Science
Autonomous Government of Valencia

Duties: to run teacher-training courses, under the direction of the Autonomous Government of

Valencia and the British Council, for English language teachers of primary and secondary levels throughout the community of Valencia; to give seminars, workshops on these themes; to make proposals for developing new curricula and syllabuses.

Qualifications: candidates, aged 30-45 years, should have a British degree in English or Modern Languages, MA in Education or Applied Linguistics and PGCE or RSA Diploma in TEFL desirable. Additionally teacher-training experience and a minimum of five years' teaching experience are essential, preferably in Spain or Spanish speaking context; good spoken and written Spanish essential; car driver preferred.

Salary: \$8,692-\$11,597 per annum depending on experience.

Benefits: air fares at start and end of contract for postholder and family; baggage allowance; married and child allowance; rent allowance; paid locally; medical insurance premium.

Contract: one year with the British Council, starting September 1985; it may be possible to renew.

Closing date: 24 May 1985.

Reference: 85 A 5G.

Spain

Assistant Director of Studies
The British Council Institute, Barcelona

Duties: first point of contact for teachers; maintenance and improvement of teaching standards; maintenance and updating of substitution and potential teachers list; registration; substitution systems; execution of purchase orders; Cambridge oral examinations; arrangements; contributing towards selection of materials.

Qualifications: essential: a degree or teaching certificate; RSA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; six years' TEFL experience, at least three of which must have been overseas; proven personnel management and administrative capability; a working knowledge of Spanish. An MA in Education or Applied Linguistics is desirable. NB anyone without the essential qualifications need not apply.

Salary: approximately \$9,500-\$12,500 (under review).

Benefits: married allowance, superannuation compensation, accommodation allowance, forty working days' holiday, medical cover, airfares, baggage allowance.

Contract: a two-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent, commencing 28 August 1985.

Reference: 85 D 25G.

Yemen Arab Republic

Teacher of English as a Foreign Language
Ras Katenib Power Station, near Hodeida

Duties: to provide English Language Training, together with the colleague at post, for Power Station personnel, including testing and evaluating the English language levels and needs of staff, curriculum design, establishing materials writing, teaching, marking, progress reports to the British Council in collaboration with his colleague.

Qualifications: candidates should be single males, or if married they will be unaccompanied; they should have a degree, a TEFL Diploma or equivalent, ESP experience, preferably in industry. Experience of an Arab/Muslim society desirable. Candidates must be self-sufficient and have the ability to work in a difficult and isolated environment.

Salary: on a scale at the rate of \$5,514-\$12,507 pa.

Benefits: free furnished accommodation; shared use of car; overseas allowance; baggage allowance.

Contract: six-month contract commencing beginning of July 1985.

Closing Date: 28 May 1985.

Reference: 85 A 4G.

Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KELT Scheme is part of Britain's aid programme to developing countries.

Tunisia

ESP Adviser to Institutes of Higher Education, Tunis

Duties: to continue the work of the project aimed at establishing an ESP Advisory Unit based in the Institut Bourguiba des Langues Vivantes and advising the Institutes of Higher Education on methodology, materials development and teacher-training, and to be responsible for training designated counterpart staff.

Qualifications: candidates, preferably male, should be UK citizens with a British educational background. A degree plus an MA in Applied Linguistics or a one-year University Diploma in TEFL is essential with a minimum of five years' ESP experience at university level, most of which should have been overseas. A knowledge of French is essential.

Salary: £11,563-£16,168.

Overseas Allowances: Nil to £2,174 depending on salary level and marital status.

Reference: 85 K 2G.

The following post is also funded under Britain's aid programme for developing countries.

Namibia

Lecturer in English
United Nations Institute for Namibia, Lusaka, Zambia

Duties: to lecture in basic English and ESP for students on magistrates' and secretarial courses, to participate in the teacher-training upgrading programme, to be involved in some research, curriculum design and revision and selection of materials, to set and mark tests and examinations, to advise on choice of textbooks and equipment, to participate in committees as required and to carry out any other duties and responsibilities that may be assigned by the Head of Division.

Qualifications: candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background. They should have a degree plus an MA in Applied Linguistics or a one-year postgraduate diploma in TEFL. Five years' experience of English language teaching in developing countries preferably in Africa.

Salary: \$10,153-\$12,438 pa.

Overseas Allowances: nil to \$4,159 depending on salary level and marital status.

For both posts.

Benefits: salary-free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowance and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; out-of-pocket expenses; medical scheme; baggage allowance; paid leave; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11 per cent of salary in lieu.

Contract: contracts will be with the British Council for two years' initially.

Closing date for applications: 24 May 1985.

Reference: 85 K 3G.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.



KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Business and Social Science

Appointment of LECTURERS IV SENIOR LECTURERS

MARKETING - CORPORATE STRATEGY - INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Experience in a planning role, preferably gained in a multinational organisation, a desirable. MBA or equivalent postgraduate qualification would be an advantage.

QUANTITATIVE METHODS

Expertise in the application of quantitative techniques to decision-making and the management of business operations would be an advantage. Computer use is a prerequisite and applicants with information technology experience are preferred.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS - MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION

Broad based knowledge of business environment preferably with direct experience in manufacturing. An interest in developing BTCC business core programmes would be an advantage.

The Faculty, with an establishment of over 100 teaching staff, manages a wide range of business and management courses - MBA, BA Business Studies, BA Accounting and Finance, DMS, BTCC Higher Diploma. Encouragement is given to research and consultancy by staff, and there is opportunity to work on in-company management development schemes through the Regional Management Centre.

Applicants must hold a degree or equivalent and preferably a relevant postgraduate qualification.

Salary range Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer: £8,226-£14,739 inclusive.

Details and application forms (to be returned by 23rd May) from Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-548 1386 ext 287.

Late applicants may be considered up to final short listing.

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

Southall College of Technology

Beaconsfield Road, Southall, Middlesex UB8 3DP.

Telephone: 01-754 3448/9

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, GENERAL AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts:

(1) SENIOR LECTURER / CO-ORDINATOR
MULTI-ETHNIC EDUCATION

to be responsible for a small team developing community liaison, college language work, mother tongue teaching and student counselling.

(2) LECTURER II for COLLEGE LANGUAGE PROVISION

to be responsible for the development and co-ordination of college language support services for students and the provision of ESL courses.

(3) LECTURER II STUDENT COUNSELLOR

to share student counselling and vocational guidance support work with particular reference to the needs of female students of New Commonwealth background.

(4) LECTURER III for COMMUNITY LANGUAGE PROVISION

to aid the development of mother tongue provision, for vocational and vocational needs with particular reference to local employment.

These posts are funded under Section 11: the ability to speak a community language will be considered as an advantage. The team will share in the development of courses to satisfy local needs, e.g. in community languages, business studies and community care.

(5) LECTURER I in BUSINESS STUDIES

to teach office skills on CPVE and BTCC General / National courses and to advise in the development of the training office.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Registrar (Room 21a) at the above address. Applications should be returned within 10 days of this advertisement.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

Faculty of Science

School of Applied Biology

Lecturer II in Pharmacology/Toxicology/Immunology

(Ref. AA/220)

It is expected that the appointee will have research experience in biochemical pharmacology, toxicology or immunology.

Research Assistant

(Ref. AA/221)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified biochemists to work on a project involving the mechanisms of heavy metal tolerance of cyanobacteria (blue green algae). Preliminary enquiries to Dr. D. Greenway.

School of Chemistry

Lecturer II

(Ref. AA/222)

Limited term appointment 1st September 1985 to 31st August 1986.

Preliminary enquiries to Dr. D. Bratten.

Research Assistant

(AA/223)

From 1st October 1985, to work on "The Generation of Singlet Oxygen by Dyes Absorbing in the Infra-red". The project will involve synthetic organic chemistry together with photochemical, spectroscopic and kinetic studies of the prepared compounds.

School of Mathematics and Statistics

Lecturer II (Two Posts)

(Ref. AA/224)

An interest in one or more of the following would be an advantage: Numerical Modelling, Statistical and Operations Research, although suitably qualified candidates with other areas of interest will be considered.

School of Physics and Astronomy

Lecturer II

(Ref. AA/225)

An interest in one of the following areas would be an advantage: Infrared and millimetre-wave studies of active galactic nuclei, infrared and optical investigations of interstellar clouds and star formation regions and optical spectroscopy of emission line stars. Facilities available at the Polytechnic include the Multi-Aperture Telescope equipped with high resolution optical spectrometer and Jemole STARLINK access with graphics.

School of Psychology

Research Assistant

(Ref. AA/226)

From 1st October 1985 to work on a project entitled "Gender role changes in adolescence: girls".

Salary scales (under review)

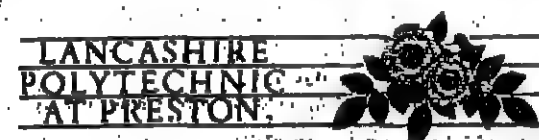
Lecturer II: £7,548 to £12,089

Research Assistant: £5,495 to £7,176

Applicants for Research Assistant posts should note that appointments will be made for a maximum period of three years, and that successful applicants will be required to register for a higher degree.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston PR1 2YQ. Tel. (0772) 262027 quoting the appropriate reference number.

Closing date: 28th May 1985.



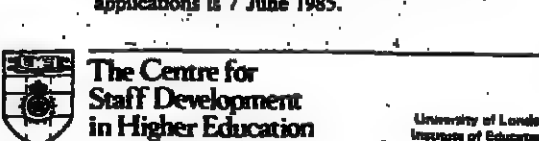
Manager

(up to £16,158)

The Centre offers a stimulating environment for innovation in training and development, both in higher education (in the U.K. and overseas) and also in a wide range of other organisations including the public sector and industry. In order to ensure the effective and efficient operation of current activities, and to assist in creating the basis for continued growth, the person appointed to this new post will be responsible for most aspects of the Centre's management and administration.

The post offers an unusual opportunity for a dynamic, innovative, and experienced person to join a multi-disciplinary group committed to high levels of performance and output. Experience of either higher education administration or training management would be an advantage but is not essential.

Like all new posts in the Centre, the contract will be for three years, but a strong possibility of renewal exists for the successful candidate. For full details contact: The Centre for Staff Development in Higher Education, 55 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0NU (01-636 1500 ext. 489/496). Closing date for applications is 7 June 1985.



Middlesex Polytechnic

Professor/Head of School of Psychology

(Grade VI)

£18,075 to £19,848 p.a. incl.

A psychologist with a distinguished record of research and senior management in higher education is sought to lead the School of Psychology in addition to two BPS approved undergraduate degree programmes. The School provides major teaching routes to a wide variety of other undergraduate and postgraduate courses. The School is well equipped with laboratory and microprocessor facilities and staff are engaged in a broad spectrum of research.

The title of Professor will be awarded to a successful candidate satisfying criteria relating to experience and research. Informal enquiries to Professor Edmund Penning-Rossell, Dean of the Faculty of Social Science, or Dr Ray Aldridge-Morris, Head of School of Psychology, Middlesex Polytechnic, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 4SP. Telephone 01-864 6482.

Write enclosing S.A.E. (min. 3m x 4in) and quoting ref. A5948 for further details and an application form. Application forms should be sent to the Principal, Lansdowne Tutors, 9 Palace Gate, London W8 5LS.

LANSLOWNE TUTORS

Owing to continued expansion, Lansdowne Tutors, a leading London Tutorial College of 450 students is seeking applicants for the following new full-time posts for September, 1985.

FULL-TIME TEACHING POSTS IN:

Physics Computer Science Maths
Chemistry Accounts

Applicants must be suitably qualified graduates with a minimum of two years' relevant teaching experience of GCE A and O level. Salary range: £7,500 - £10,000 p.a. according to qualifications / experience.

Letters of application and CV's should be sent to: The Principal, Lansdowne Tutors, 9 Palace Gate, London W8 5LS.

ilea Inner London Education Authority

Deputy Education Officer (Schools)

Salary £28,563-£31,578 (including London Weighting)

Following the appointment of Mr. Peter Coleman as Director of Education in Avon, the Authority seeks to fill this post, which is one of three at Deputy Education Officer level.

The post calls for relevant experience in education administration at the highest level. The holder is directly responsible to the Education Officer for the administration of School Education, the Education Welfare Service and the management of teaching staff employed in 1071 schools. The Deputy Education Officer (Schools) is a member of the senior management team which includes the Education Officer, the Chief Inspector, the Director of Finance and the other two Deputy Education Officers.

Further information on this post may be obtained by contacting Mr. D. G. Taylor, Head of Personnel Services Division on (01) 633 1966/2261.

Application forms together with job description may be obtained from Personnel Services Division (Ref: EO/Estab. 1b), The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Closing date for return of applications is 31 May 1985.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD

BURSARSHIP

The College proposes to appoint to the full-time permanent post of Bursar, as from 1st January, 1986. The Bursar, who is an official Fellow and member of the Governing Body, has overall responsibility for the College Buildings and estates, for domestic and financial affairs, and is centrally involved in College policy, planning and development. Applicants will be expected to have relevant experience in administration, staff-management and finance.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Rector, Lincoln College, Oxford OX1 3DR, to whom completed applications, with the names of three referees, should be sent not later than 1st June, 1985.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

The Brinkley Fellowships

in Painting (2) and Printmaking (1)
at NORWICH SCHOOL OF ART

Three separate one term stipends of £1,870 from September 1985.

For application form/details please send SAE (5" x 7") to:

Chief Administrative Officer,
Norwich School of Art,
St. George Street, Norwich NR3 1BB.
Closing date: 28th May, 1985

Humberide County Council

All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of sex, race, age or marital status. Disabled candidates whose applications have been written support of their D.O. will be considered as interview.

EDUCATION

Assistant Education Officer (HULL DIVISION)

Principal Officer

(Points 43-46)

£13,326 - £14,358

Divisional Education Office
Prospect House
Prospect Street, Hull

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the post of Assistant Education Officer in the Hull Division of the County. The person appointed will be required to give advice and assistance to the Principal Officer and professional matters and will be particularly concerned with issues relating to teaching staff.

Applicants should have a degree or professional qualification and must be familiar with the local education services and sympathetic to its needs.

Closing date: 24th May 1985

To obtain application forms, please write, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, to the Director of Education, Staffing Section, County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside HU17 8BA.

Northern College

TUTOR/ORGANISER FOR SHORT COURSES

The College wishes to appoint a Tutor / Organiser to assist with the planning, organisation and teaching of a wide range of short courses, residential short courses for adult students. Candidates should be graduates with experience of teaching and / or organising in the field of adult continuing education. Preference will be given to candidates qualified to teach in one or more of the following areas: Modern History, Social Studies, Development Studies or Women's Studies. Salary on the University Lecturers' scale £10,320 to £12,150 p.a. with superannuation. Further particulars are available from: The Registrar, Northern College, Westmorland Castle, Garsdale, Garsdale, South Yorkshire, S76 3ET, to whom applications should be sent by 24th May, 1985.

TAKING A JOB OVERSEAS

If you are considering applying for a job abroad you should, in your own best interests, investigate fully terms and conditions of employment and restrictions that apply to currency earned in the particular country where the post is offered before acceptance.

LC GROUP

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH SCHOOLS PROJECT JAPAN

International Language Centres, in association with the British Council and on behalf of Stanley Cambridge English Schools Limited, are recruiting a Director of Studies for a two year contract in their school in Shinjuku (Tokyo).

The Director of Studies will be responsible to the Principal for the day-to-day academic operation of the school. He will also be responsible for the supervision of and reporting on the work of the teaching staff and the English language teaching standards of the school.

Candidates must have a MA or MSc in TEFL or Applied Linguistics and 10 years' TEFL experience, mainly overseas, some at senior level. A PGCE in TEFL or an RSA Diploma in TEFL would be desirable.

A salary of 400,000 Yen per month, plus an annual bonus of 800,000 Yen is offered. Benefits include return airfares for appointee and family at the beginning and end of contract, medical cover; a rent allowance of 120,000 Yen per month; a generous baggage allowance; and six weeks leave per annum.

For an application form and further details please contact:

Personnel Department
International Language Centres
9 Cavendish Square
London W1M 5DD
Tel: 01-488 4251

Re-advertisement. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY - EUROPE

Applications are invited from: Civil Engineers, Mathematicians, Computer Scientists, Physicists and Chemists for

TEACHING POSTS

in the Civil Engineering Division of the U.S. International University—Europe. Ideally, candidates should have a doctoral degree and international teaching experience. Previous knowledge of the American University system, while not essential, could be of help. The University is beautifully situated close to M1 and London. Conditions of employment are attractive and salaries are negotiable.

Applications including a c.v. should be addressed to: The Co-ordinator of Civil Engineering, U.S. International University—Europe, The Avenue, Bushey, Herts, WD2 2LM. Telephone: (0923) 49067.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT ADVISER FOR HOME ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from well qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Subject Adviser for Home Economics. The successful candidate's main responsibilities will be to advise on matters relating to Home Economics in all of the County's education establishments. An interest in Home Education will be an advantage.

The Adviser will be based in Durham City.

Salary scale: Secondary Head Teacher Group (A) £14,064 to £18,953.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Director of Education, Durham County Council, Durham, to whom completed and addressed envelopes to be returned by May 24, 1985.

A union membership agreement is in force and applies to this post.

1520 من الال

Assistant Club Manager

Federation of BP Clubs
City Based

The Federation of BP Clubs provides extensive sports and social facilities for 12,000 BP staff in the London area. We require a well qualified Assistant Manager based in the City of London, who will be able to assist at any of the club sites as necessary. You must possess formal qualifications in Recreation Management and be seeking to broaden your experience in the leisure industry. We offer an attractive salary, and allowances where appropriate. Please write or telephone for an application form quoting ref. C223 to:

Susan Skolar, Recruitment Branch,
The British Petroleum Company p.l.c.,
Britannic House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y 9BU.
Tel: 01-920 3484.

BP is an equal opportunity employer.

The British Petroleum Company p.l.c.

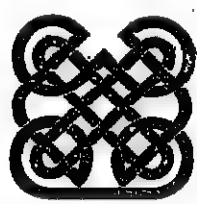
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD Chair in Environmental Science

Applications for the Chair are invited from candidates with experience in the Schools' range of academic activities which currently include animal and plant ecology, land use economics, environmental management, human geography, pollution chemistry, and occupational hygiene.

The Professor will be expected to give an overall lead to research and teaching, as well as contributing within his/her own subject area(s).

Further particulars can be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP.

Closing date for receipt of applications is Friday, 7th June, 1985.



WEST GLAMORGAN
INSTITUTE OF
HIGHER
EDUCATION,
SWANSEA

DEAN OF FACULTY OF EDUCATION

A vacancy has occurred for the Deanship of the Faculty of Education. The faculty is responsible for B.Ed (Primary), B.Ed (Secondary), M.Ed (Primary Education), B.A. (Hons) Combined Studies validated by the University of Wales and MPhil/PhD research degrees of CNA. The successful candidate must be well qualified and innovative and will be expected to have substantial experience of Teacher Training in the Public Sector. Good managerial and liaison skills are essential. WGIHE is a polytechnic-type College providing HND and other courses in Art and Design, Business and Computing, Engineering and Technology, as well as Teacher Education. Salary £17,367-£18,170 (Grade VI H.O.D.). Closing date: 17th May 1985. Further details and application forms available from: The Principal, WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, Townhill Road, Townhill, Swansea SA1 8LU. Telephone (0792) 203462.

THE POLYTECHNIC OF WALES
POLYTECHNIC CYMRU
DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIOURAL
AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES
LECTURER GRADE IV
SENIOR LECTURER
IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited from graduates in Psychology to teach Cognitive and Experimental Psychology at undergraduate level from September 1985. An interest in Experimental Social Psychology or the Biological Bases of Behaviour would be an added advantage. Salary: £7,548 to £14,081 per annum inclusive (pay award pending). Further details and application forms may be obtained from: The Personnel Office, Polytechnic of Wales, Newport Road, Newport, Gwent NP23 5SD. Tel: (0493) 409131, ext. 3021. Closing date: Monday, 20th May, 1985.

The Polytechnic of Wales

University of Stirling
DEPARTMENT OF
COMPUTING
SCIENCE

Lecturer and
Research
Assistant posts

These two new posts have become available as a result of a recent support for research from both the Arts and Science and by support for a new MSc in Software Engineering from the SERC. Appointments will be made at the appropriate point on the following scale: Lecturer: £7,520 - £14,285 (under review); R.A.S. (A): £7,520 - £12,150 (under review). Exceptionally for suitably qualified candidates appointments may be made on a higher scale. Anyone wishing further information should contact Professor Peter Henderson, Computing Science, Telephone 07863 73171 extension 2759, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible and in any case not later than 31st May, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHAMPTON

Research
Fellow

A position is available for a post doctoral Research Fellow to study the properties of the turbulent flow to understand the mechanism of this work will be supported by the MOD as part of a much larger programme of work on Underwater Propeller Noise. The successful applicant will be based at ASE (Technology) and will liaise with other members of the group working on this topic who are based at the University. A background in Fluid Dynamics and/or acoustics is essential. Salary within scale: £7,250 - £12,150 per annum (under review). Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Applications (in duplicate) naming three referees should be sent to: D. A. S. Copland, Staffing Department, Southampton University, Southampton SO9 5NH, quoting reference no: 2194, as soon as possible.

PART-TIME
EDUCATIONAL
REPRESENTATIVES

required in West Midlands,
Liverpool, Lancs. areas
test applicants would be
refused teachers wishing to work 2 days
per week.
Full details from E. J. Linn, World
Book-Child Craft International,
Canterbury House, Syston Road,
Croydon, Surrey. Tel: 01-885 5621.

EFL TEACHERS

How is your chance to work in
a friendly, professional
school (APRILS). 4+ week
periods - June to September
(accommodation arranged).
Several permanent posts for
SS-15 academic year. RSA or
equivalent essential.
Contact: Iac School, PO Box
15, Booter. Tel: 0252/59342.

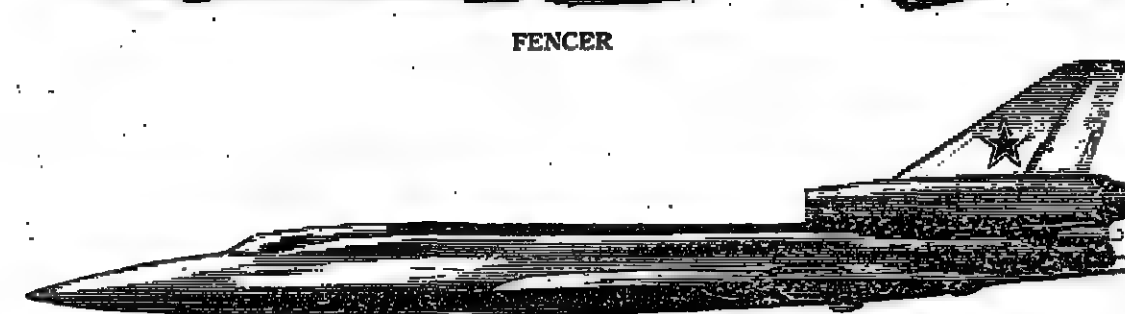
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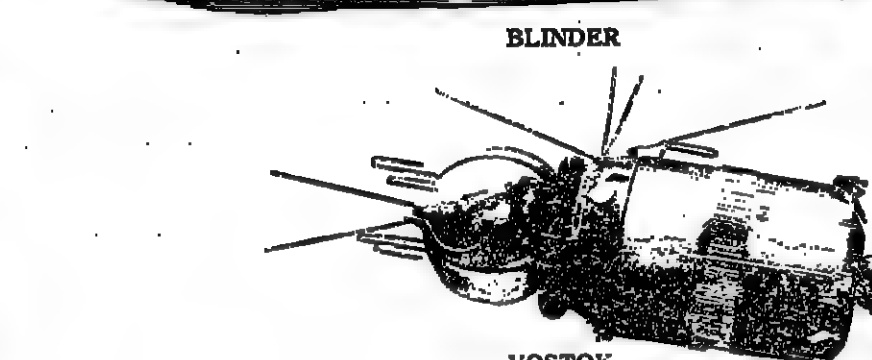
BEAR TYPE D



FENCER



BLINDER



VOSTOK



FOXBAT

Some are part of the team which operates the surface-to-air missile systems. Others man the Ballistic Missile Early Warning Section at Fylingdales.

As early warning aircraft extend Britain's air defence net even wider: they will carry Fighter Controllers. Crucial to every mission (and earning flying pay) they will monitor and track any air or seaborne threat. The equipment they'll be using is some of the most sophisticated radar and computer hardware in the world. Naturally maintaining and improving complex computer and radar systems requires a number of Fighter Controllers specially trained in the latest programming and software development techniques.

The possibilities and the responsibilities are really quite remarkable. You'll also have the opportunity to travel abroad as well as to enjoy sports and social activities superior to those most other jobs can offer.

But above everything else you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that Britain is in safe hands. Your hands. And when things are sent to try us, you'll be there.

What now?

Both men and women, aged between 17 and 30 years, may apply to join as Fighter Control Officers. Ideally you should have a degree or 'A' levels, but a minimum of five GCE 'O' levels at Grade C (or equivalent) including English Language and Maths is acceptable.

For more information, write to Group Captain Paul Terrett, OBE, at (FK) Officer Careers (07/06/05), London HA7 4PZ. Or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office. If you are applying in writing, please include your date of birth and your present and/or intended qualifications. Formal application must be made in the UK.

Fighter Control



RAF Officer

Week after week, Britain's defences are being put to the test.

Somewhere in the mass of civil and military aircraft that regularly criss-cross our airspace there are unwanted visitors.

Visitors who are less than welcome.

Visitors who try to stay hidden.

Visitors who are potentially hostile.

Up above, the pictures even more complex. The earth is ringed with satellites and space debris.

From time to time a new satellite joins them unannounced.

Its intentions unclear.

Its capabilities unknown.

So twenty-four hours a day men and women of RAF Fighter Control closely study their radar screens, interpret what they

see, and search out unwanted visitors.

At each Sector Operations Centre, a Fighter Control Officer leads the team which monitors and identifies every aircraft in its area.

When an unidentified aircraft is spotted, the Fighter Control Officer takes command at once. To confirm that the plane doesn't correspond to known flights. And then give the order to scramble fast jets of the Quick Reaction Alert Force.

Staying in constant radio contact with the aircrew, guiding them on radar to intercept and shadow the intruder.

In exercises or in war, Fighter Control Officers will manage the air defence battle, select the targets, alert missile defences and direct our aircraft.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS, KUWAIT



International Language Centres Ltd. invites applications from English Language teachers to join an already established language training team. Applicants should be male, of bachelor status with a degree in any subject and a minimum of two years' previous EFL experience.

The contract is for a one-year period (approx) commencing late August, 1985. The current basic salary, which is tax free in Kuwait, is 365 Kuwaiti dinars per month with increments for qualifications and experience. Return air fares, relocation allowance, terminal gratuity, housing and daily transportation to the teaching site are provided.

Paid holidays are six weeks per year, in addition to Kuwaiti public holidays. For application form and further details apply to: Personnel Department, INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE CENTRES LTD., 9 Cavendish Square, London W1M 9DD. Telephone: 01-580 4351. Re-advertisement. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

Norfolk County Council
Norwich City College of
Further & Higher Education

LIVSL - Industrial/
Business Liaison

DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
(Opening September 1985)

We require a Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer to promote closer links between industry, commerce and the College. The successful applicant will have experience in industrial training/short course work and a knowledge of business computer applications.

Salary in accordance with Burnham FE Report £7548-£12069-£14081 (award pending).

Further details and application forms may be obtained by sending a large stamped addressed envelope to the Chief Administrative Officer, Norwich City College of Further and Higher Education, Ipswich Road, Norwich NR2 2LJ, to whom completed forms should be returned by 31st May, 1985.

London
Business
School

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC FORECASTING RESEARCH OFFICER

There is a vacancy for an economist with a keen interest in applied macro-economics and a practical knowledge of econometrics.

The work of the Centre for Economic Forecasting focuses on the development and use of an econometric model of the UK economy. Current research work includes: modelling of supply side responses, the analysis of financial markets, the role of rational expectations, the modelling of company behaviour and the application of optimal control to policy analysis.

The successful applicant will be involved in one or more of these research topics but he/she will also be a member of the team responsible for producing economic forecasts. An interest in forecasting is therefore essential (though previous experience is not required). The current salary scale for Research Officers is from £7836-£10155 (including London Allowance).

Anyone who is interested should contact Professor Alan Budd at the London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA; tel: 01 262 5050.

BOURNEMOUTH & POOLE
COLLEGE
OF
Art & Design

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced designers for the following posts:

LECTURER 2 COURSE DIRECTOR
BTEC NATIONAL DIPLOMA COURSE IN SPATIAL DESIGN
(Interiors, Exhibition Design, Television and Stage Set Design)

LECTURER 2 YEAR TUTOR TO
BTEC HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA COURSE IN
SPATIAL DESIGN
(Interiors, Exhibition, Television and Stage Set Design)

LECTURER 1 THREE DIMENSIONAL DESIGN
FOUNDATION AND G.A.O. COURSE

The above posts are tenable as soon as the appointees can take up appointment. Closing date for applications May 24, 1985.

Detailed job specifications and application forms available from the Senior Administrative Officer, Bournemouth & Poole College of Art and Design, Wallisdown Road, Poole, Dorset. Telephone (0202) 533011.

FURTHER EDUCATION UNIT

The FEU which is an advisory, intelligence and development body for further education requires from the beginning of September, 1985:

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
To assume responsibility for work in the area of Staff Development / Dissemination.

Applicants must have worked in further or higher education and / or training and must have experience of curriculum development, organisation and / or evaluation. An ability to work as an FEU team member, with FE / training staff at all levels in a variety of institutions and to write reports is also necessary.

The post will be based in London, but some travel will be involved.

Salary range £14,195 - £18,789 (including £1,300 per annum London Weighting).

The appointment will be for a period of three years with a possible extension of not more than a further two years. Secondment from present post is preferred but other arrangements are possible.

Application forms and further information are available from: The Further Education Unit, Room 5/33, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH (Telephone: 01-434 9424/9423 - direct line).

Closing date for receipt of completed application forms is Friday, 31st May, 1985.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

appears every Tuesday

For more information on how to
advertise in this section

Write or phone to:

LONDON OFFICE

THE GUARDIAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,
119 FARRISON ROAD, LONDON EC1X 3ER. Tel: 01-278 2232.

MANCHESTER OFFICE

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT, 164 DEANSGATE,
MANCHESTER M3 2ER. Tel: 061-932 7200 (Ext. 2167).

Post Overseas Middle East Headmaster Private School

The British Council will be undertaking recruitment for the Headship of a prestigious private school in the Middle East for January 1986. The school is bilingual, Arabic/English with an enrolment of about six hundred pupils in the age range 6-17 years.

Qualifications: candidates should be male, preferred age 40-50, already holding a Headship or post of near equivalent responsibility. Previous overseas experience is desirable. Knowledge of the Arab world would be very helpful. A minimum of ten years in posts of senior responsibility is essential.

Salary: within the range £24,000-£4,600 per month tax free (payable in local convertible currency).

Benefits: free furnished accommodation, first class air travel, baggage allowance, medical expenses for post-holder and family, paid annual leave.

Contract: two years renewable.

Reference: 85 A 6G.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

The Board invites applications for the following appointments:

Chief Examiners

Advanced Level
COMPUTING SCIENCE for June 1987.
MODERN GREEK for June 1988.
RELIGIOUS STUDIES for June 1988.
RUSSIAN for June 1988.

Moderator

FRENCH from August 1, 1988.

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be under 65 with five years recent teaching experience. Examining experience is essential.

Chief examiners' duties include setting question papers, advising on the award of grades and may include the supervision of a team of examiners.

For application forms and further details write to The Secretary, University of London School Examinations Board, Stewart House (Room 215), 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 5SN. Applicants should enclose a self-addressed (locking) envelope. Application forms should be returned by June 3, 1985 (previous applications need not re-apply since their applications will be considered with any new ones received).

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Appointment of Vice-Chancellor

The Office of Vice-Chancellor and Principal will become vacant in 1986.

A Joint Committee of Council and Senate, established to recommend an appointment to this Office, would welcome inquiries, applications and suggestions.

Correspondence should be addressed to Miss J. R. F. Wilkes, C.B.E., M.A., Pro-Chancellor, c/o Secretary's Office, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

THE CANNING SCHOOL

We run intensive courses in English and communication skills for foreign company personnel and professional people. We have five centres (three in London, one in Bath and one in Milan) and we run tailored courses for companies all over Europe. We create our own teaching methods and materials.

We are expanding and need people to join our teaching teams. We are looking for graduates aged between 25 and 40 with business, industrial or training experience. They should be good communicators and have the ability to animate small groups. Previous experience of teaching English as a foreign language is useful, but not essential.

Paid training begins in June/July. The starting salary is at least £10,500 p.a. (London). Staff pension and profit sharing schemes.

PLEASE RING 01-627 3233

Qualified English Teachers

required to work for German private schools in-company training for short periods or on a permanent basis.

Requirements:

- University Degree, Teaching Diploma — RMA TEFL Diploma
- Practical experience

Knowledge of German and driving licence would be advantageous.

Salaries:

Starting at DM 3,600 per month

Application with c.v., photograph, telephone no. Time of availability to be sent to: Mrs. P. Bastian, Euro-Sprachschulen-Organisation GmbH, Hauptstr. 26, D-5751 Stockelsdorf.

Interviews are normally held in London.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a permanent Lectureship in Economics within the School of Economics and Social Studies with effect from 1st October, 1985. Applicants will be expected to have one or more years' experience as well as broadly based interests in the discipline. Preference will be given to candidates in the field of International Economics and/or International Trade. It may also be possible to offer one or more temporary lectureships in economics for the academic year 1985-86. In this case there would be no preference for a particular area, initial salary within the range £7,500 - £13,200 per annum on the scale £7,500 - £14,200 per annum, plus USG benefits.

Applicants (three copies) which should contain a full curriculum vitae, including recent dates of birth, together with names and addresses of three referees to whom references may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TA (telephone 0620 30111, ext. 1125 from which forms may be obtained, not later than 20th May 1985. No forms of applications are issued).

ONE YEAR AND SHORT-RETAKE 'A' LEVEL COURSES

Wide range of subjects, strictly limited numbers, highly qualified staff.

Telephone P. C. Tutors 01-790 2424

ST CATHERINE'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

AND ROLLS-BOYCE LTD

RESEARCH FELLOW IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE

For three years from October, 1985, or as soon thereafter as possible, in a field of interest to Rolls-Royce Ltd.

There are at present active research programmes in Oxford on both steady and unsteady fluid mechanics and thermodynamics or turbomachinery and in the novel optical and electronic instrumentation techniques required in the experimental programmes.

Theoretical studies of turbine blade heat transfer and cooling are also being pursued. Applications are invited from candidates able to contribute to any of these broad areas of research and to take responsibility for one or more of them. Candidates should be in the age range 24 to 32, and hold a doctorate although candidates in the penultimate year of their Ph.D. will be considered.

The salary will be on the University Lecturers' scale ranging from £7,190 to £11,160 at age 32 plus entitlement to free meals and residence (for a single person) in College or a housing allowance for a family who does not reside in College.

Opportunities will be available for limited College teaching. Further particulars may be obtained from The Master, St Catherine's College, Oxford. Applications should be submitted not later than May 31, 1985.

Leicester University

REMARKED STUDENTSHIPS IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the following: — S.E.R.C. Research Fellowships leading to the degree of Ph.D.

(1) "Design and Synthesis of Novel Electrophilic Inhibitors" supervised by Dr. P. M. Callin. The project will involve the synthesis of novel electrophilic inhibitors of potential inhibitors of important phosphoryl and nucleic acid transferases. It will involve the synthesis of novel electrophilic inhibitors of potential inhibitors of important phosphoryl and nucleic acid transferases. It will involve the synthesis of novel electrophilic inhibitors of potential inhibitors of important phosphoryl and nucleic acid transferases.

(2) "Quantitative NMR Studies of the Dynamic Behaviour of Polymers in Solution" supervised by Dr. D. L. Verner. This will involve the use of NMR spectroscopy to study the dynamic behaviour of polymers in solution. It will involve the use of NMR spectroscopy to study the dynamic behaviour of polymers in solution. It will involve the use of NMR spectroscopy to study the dynamic behaviour of polymers in solution.

Candidates should hold or expect to obtain a 2:1 degree in Chemistry or a related subject. They should also have a good knowledge of organic chemistry and be able to undertake laboratory work. They should also have a good knowledge of organic chemistry and be able to undertake laboratory work. They should also have a good knowledge of organic chemistry and be able to undertake laboratory work.

Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Leicester University, Leicester LE1 7RH.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRONICS

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH

Applications are invited from graduates or holders of appropriate degrees to undertake research in the following areas:

- Computer Integrated Design and Computer Modelling.
- Electrical Machines and Control.
- Telecommunications (Radio Communications/Signal Processing).
- Solid State Microelectronics (Silicon/Gallium Arsenide).
- Microprocessor Applications and Robotics.

Applicants, together with the names of two referees, should send their applications to the Registrar, University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3GB. Quote Ref: RV/26/162.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

RESEARCH ON COMPUTER MODELLING OF INTERNAL ENGINES

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research position in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Imperial College, London. The project involves the development of computer models for the simulation of internal engine performance. The project involves the development of computer models for the simulation of internal engine performance. The project involves the development of computer models for the simulation of internal engine performance.

The appointment will be for a period of two years, with the possibility of extension. The salary will be in the range £7,500 to £11,160 per annum, plus USG benefits. The salary will be in the range £7,500 to £11,160 per annum, plus USG benefits. The salary will be in the range £7,500 to £11,160 per annum, plus USG benefits.

Applicants should send their applications, together with the names of two referees, to the Registrar, Imperial College, London SW7 2BX.

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The University of Leeds

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

There are several vacancies in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering for postgraduate research students. The research areas are:

- (a) MICROWAVE OPTICAL DEVICES
- (b) MICROWAVE OSCILLATORS
- (c) MICROWAVE MIXERS
- (d) MICROWAVE MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Successful candidates will be required to complete a Ph.D. by October 1985. S.E.R.C. Research Fellowships are available to support postgraduate research on these projects for three years.

Candidates should send their applications, together with the names of two referees, to the Registrar, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT.

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RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING ENGINEERING

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The immovable rock in this Walker's path

COMMENTARY Hugo Young



more like America and, if you forget protectionism, Japan. This seemed thoroughly confusing. Does America have a massive deficit? And doesn't Japan owe much to central planning? Hadn't she spent six years eradicating from Britain these key elements of the two most successful economies in the world? Why does she imagine that it is only the enterprise culture, rather than these other features, which accounts for American and Japanese success? Why must the lessons be so very selective?

These are logical questions. They are easily swept aside by the force of personal belief. Set beside adamant certainty, they are puny things. This is why Mr Walker, flitting with them, will make little impression on events, however sensible he may be. He is faced with the alarming phenomenon of a prime minister who, even if she could be persuaded that disaster beckoned, would be unable to react like a conventional political leader.

The question, therefore, is not when this will alter, but what are the political consequences of such an unalterable political fact? Contrary to so much of the language of politics, there is no Elysium towards which this government might, by good man-

three-party politics spreads around the country, that the lady must now be for turning. A growing number of Conservatives will certainly hope that Dr Owen is right. But they will be disappointed. The political reality to which everyone ought to address themselves is, extraordinary though it may seem, that nothing important will change in the Conservative posture between now and the next election.

This is because Mrs Thatcher herself is, at bottom, incapable of change. On tactical matters she may be ready to back-pedal. When parliamentary defeat stares her in the face, as it did over the reduction of student grants, she gets the message soon enough. Over the detail of a budget, she will listen to a pressure-group. But on the central ground Mr Walker is talking about, she simply does not know how to change, and if she did, her personality, being so bound up with images of iron,

pressed was it by its own logic that it seemed to suggest that Mrs Thatcher and her zealous co-religionist at the Treasury may yet be persuaded to eat their words. Mr Walker's appeal for a structured exchange rate, for a massive attack on bad housing, for a government-promoted jump into faster growth, and the derision he heaped on the "unfettered market economy," were put forward as the obvious expedients of any politician in his or her senses.

So they might be. The Government is in trouble. The local elections revealed a deepening alienation, a sharpening of the Conservative vote, after six years, to give the Conservatives the best of the doubt. As the unemployment figures mount, all the Prime Minister can say is that they are a bitter disappointment after all we've done. From a government which has never stopped saying how little it could do about a problem which is not fundamentally its responsibility, this suggests that Mrs Thatcher is feeling the pressure.

The Walker assumption, however, is mistaken. Conventional politicians like Dr David Owen may gloat, as

THERE is much talk in France of impending crisis — of constitutional stalemate, of the President contemplating new powers that would amount almost to a coup even of an explosion — like May 1968. There is an atmosphere of *fin de régime*.

The central drama concerns remarks made by the Opposition's weightiest figure, Raymond Barre, once the prime minister under Giscard d'Estaing. Barre says that in the likely event of a right-wing victory in the parliamentary elections next March, President Mitterrand must step down — as General de Gaulle did in 1969 when a referendum went against him. Mitterrand has just reaffirmed that he will do no such thing. Whatever the election result, he will stay in the end of his own presidential term in 1988.

But if the worst happens, if the Socialists lose their majority next year, might Mitterrand — to neutralise Barre — stage a referendum to try to increase his own powers?

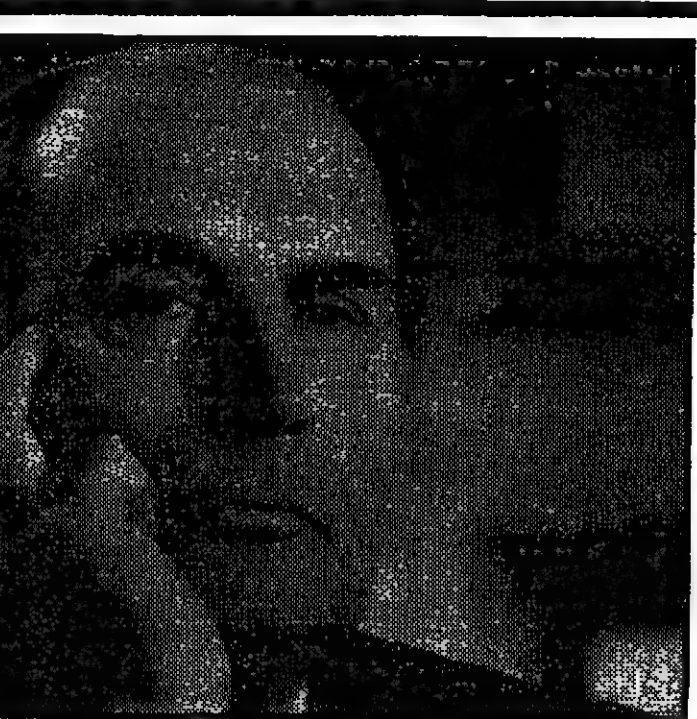
Lionel Jospin, the secretary of the Socialist Party, (whose ideas tend to stem from inspired breakfasts at the Elysee), says that his party is not a "guardian of the temple of Gaullist constitution." He says that all sorts of things in it — the existence of the prime minister, the length of the presidential mandate, his right of dissolution, the balance between executive and legislative — could well all be changed.

Jospin may have said too much, and he has never elaborated on these remarks. It seems that he meant a change towards an American presidential system. Michel Rocard, the most prominent dissident inside Jospin's party, dismisses this notion as "quite unwelcome for France." We're too volatile, he says. "If there were a clash between President and Assembly, we'd have people in the streets."

A different scenario for people in the streets is painted by a senior civil servant, a man of the Left, who sees signs that France is once again bored. It was in May 1968. Boredom before a crisis sounds paradoxical, but it applies today to Socialists, Communists and Gaullists alike. All are equally disappointed and progressively uninterested in a state political process.

The Left's disappointment with Socialist austerity, the Right's disillusion with one-way egalitarianism and sterile politicians, add up to more boredom than in 1968. The malady has been accentuated by Mitterrand's careful dose of proportional representation — a system designed to put more power in the hands of the political parties, promising behind-the-scenes bargaining in a manner more appropriate to preserving their collective power. Very boring.

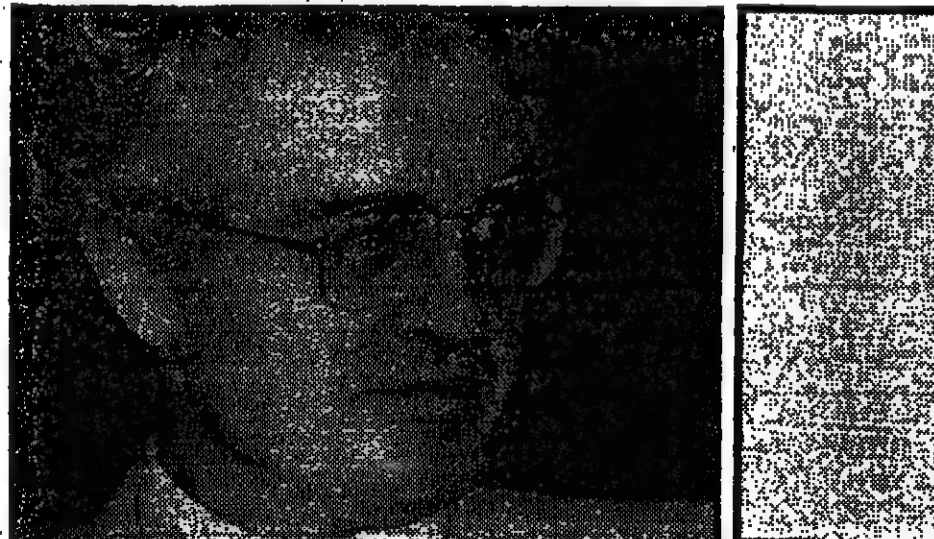
A satirist with a serious purpose, Guy Leclerc-Cayron, has caught the mood. He has published an "entreaty" in mock-17th century court language, humbly beseeching "Francis of Jarnac, known as de Gaulle III the Unloved, by Virtue of National Union, to go beyond alternation and thereby save our Kingdom from being cut in twain."



Above and clockwise: Mitterrand, Rocard, Barre, Fabius, Jospin

WALTER SCHWARZ in Paris reports on Mitterrand's political gambit which may backfire

In the grip of le grand ennui



This is the language of Gaullist extremism: a call to politicians of all hues, pre-Mitterrand, to unloose as it were the reins of a "rassemblement," reminiscent of the postwar years.

Mitterrand, tired and lonely as his opinion ratings continue to fall, is in no position for a reassemblage. All he has been able to manage is a modified form of PR-design to happen, but it has been somewhat reversed by the blatant opportunism of the PR play.

Michel Rocard, for one, believes that — apart from being politically immoral — it will hurt Socialists more than the others. The first computer calculations confirm his view. One analyst

thinks the electorate will display "anti-PR" voting patterns — favouring the big parties as if nothing had happened.

However, a closer look in Paris reveals more confusion than confrontation. The Socialists themselves are puzzled and divided over the PR gambit. Some see it as an instrument to eliminate Rocardians and others, rather go into opposition next time than accept alliances that "compromise its character."

The Socialist Party has been further shaken by the drama of Rocard's nocturnal resignation as Minister of Agriculture. The night after the PR decision, he had Mitterrand woken at 2 am so he could resign in time for the morning news bulletins.

Rocard now calls for a public redefinition of Socialism as the best hope of saving the government at the March polls — a "socialism of enterprise and profit," he calls it but he insists it isn't social democracy.

The Right is even more confused than the Left. Gaullists, Giscardians and Barrists have long had too many rival leaders sharing too few practical propositions. They had just hammered out an election pact to govern together, and only together, when Mitterrand fired his PR weapon.

And then, only days later, came Barre's ringing call against "cohabitation with Mitterrand were the Right to win a majority. Barre's sights, like Rocard's, are on the 1988 presidentials: but

Blanca with as much anxiety as the sunbathers watch the movements of clouds.

They work in or own some of the thousands of bars catering for British tourists along the coast. With familiar names like the Village Pub, the Duke of Wellington and the Robin Hood, the bars entice Britons in with offers of draught beer and Sunday roasts served every lunchtime. But this year the British bar owners in resorts like Benidorm are a troubled group who predict a fall in profits this season of some 50 per cent over last year.

They blame unemployment in Britain and this year's increased charges by Spanish hoteliers rather than ETA, whose campaign they regard as irrelevant unless a British tourist on the Costa Blanca

were to be injured. "Then it would be death to this business," said one of the England Bar owners.

They also blame the British press which they claim is always ready to knock Spain. "Newspapers always have a go at Benidorm in the summer. First it was legionnaires' disease, then it was nudging, and during the Falklands war we were supposed to be being served drinks with crushed glass in them. That was the first I heard about it. It's not true, because the police here don't mess about. If you're caught up to no good there's none of this magistrates' court business. It's a good bashing by the police, a night in the cell and a £50 fine the next morning. It's a magic deterrent," said the bar owner.

Still here for the beer

PAUL KEEL on the staying power of Costa Blanca's Britons

ETA's LATEST and apparently unsuccessful attempt to discourage tourists from visiting Spain's Mediterranean resorts by planting bombs on the beaches has also failed to stir another of the country's alienated communities — the English who live on the Costa Blanca.

Almost like the Basques, the elderly colony of Britons who have retired here to a place in the sun regard themselves as, and remain, separate from the mainstream of Spanish life and customs.

And while the Britons on the Costa Blanca are not seeking anonymity from the Spaniards, they are unlikely as the Basques to regard that city as their capital or its events as relevant to their own daily lives.

The British consulate in Alicante estimates that there are around 8,000 registered Britons in this part of Spain's south eastern coast, plus probably a sizeable number who have not bothered to conform with the country's registration laws for permanently-domiciled foreign nationals.

Most of them live in the north of the Alicante province in villas or apartments overlooking the coastal resorts of Benidorm, Denia, Calpe and Javea, the current targets of ETA's campaign to damage Spain's tourist industry.

With their own weekly newspaper, and daily broadcasts in English from Radio Benidorm — bringing such items from back home as Ken Livingstone's latest

"looney Left" antics in London, and Westminster MPs' expense allowances, they often appear to have cut themselves off from events in Spain.

But leading such an introspective life the expatriate Britons on the Costa Blanca is whether there's an advice service to guide themselves through what for many of them are the mysteries of Spanish regulations governing such things as property ownership and welfare.

Anyone imagining that the sort of problem facing expatriate Britons on the Costa Blanca is whether there's still enough Tio Pepe left for the guests, is quickly educated by Mr Arthur Bloomfield, the Alicante chairman of the rather des-

perately-named advice service, Help.

The sort of thing we do is help in emergencies: organising wheelchairs and crutches; telling people how to get in touch with doctors and ambulances. The problem is, everything is written in Spanish, and people need interpreters to understand the forms. Many of them for instance don't realise that they have to make a will in Spain if they want to leave their property here to relatives."

For the 1,000 or so younger Britons living and working in the Alicante area the problems are different. If no less traumatic in their eyes. They are here for money rather than fun, and they study the ebb and tide of tourism on the Costa

Blanca with as much anxiety as the sunbathers watch the movements of clouds.

They work in or own some of the thousands of bars catering for British tourists along the coast. With familiar names like the Village Pub, the Duke of Wellington and the Robin Hood, the bars entice Britons in with offers of draught beer and Sunday roasts served every lunchtime. But this year the British bar owners in resorts like Benidorm are a troubled group who predict a fall in profits this season of some 50 per cent over last year.

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DIARY

THE APOSTLES have sprung a leak. A curious document comes my way from Cambridge group, described by Tom Driberg as "the most distinguished secret society in the world" — the group which gave the world Burgess and Blunt.

The leak takes the form of the presidential address from the 1971 dinner — an annual event to which past Apostles may well have been there, which would have been only appropriate since the address concerns itself at some length with the contribution of the "Cambridge homosexual tradition" to British public and intellectual life.

The talk, given by the late Harry G Johnson, former economics professor at LSE and a fellow of King's College in the fifties, is a little masterpiece. Former Apostles are referred to as "angels" or prefaced by "Brother." The dinner itself goes under the cloak of the "Cambridge Conversazione Society" referred to as "the real world."

Talk of homosexuality is sparked off by memories of a paper by our brother Annon, which was concerned with the delights and risks of homosexuality. "We progress via brothers Strachey, Keynes and Forster to another poster," has our permissive society unwittingly sacrificed the social value of the homosexual fringe by making it a legitimate part of the social fabric."

Prof Johnson cannot quite decide. "Our brother Annon laboured long to get the laws against homosexuality changed in the cause of human freedom. The results are undoubtedly to create a more humane and acceptable society. But is it a better society? One suspects that it will turn out to be more tolerable, but less interesting and exciting."

"Indeed, one suspects that, now we have more or less disposed of nationality, race, religion, and colour as grounds for discrimination and oppression, the only place to which we can look for social criticism and new ideas and understanding is the one surviving area of discrimination in our society — discrimination against women. And if women ever achieve equality with men, our culture and society will be a dead duck."

The most surprising brother named is that of Bro Hobsbawm. His speech deciding which of the great ladies in history were "apostolic in character" is remembered fondly. Madame de Maupassant was, Cleopatra was consigned, to the outer darkness.

"ANGRY" Mr Anthony Beaumont Dark lashed himself back into the Rentaquote running yesterday by hitting out in the Sunday People over the Kensington Palace intruders. I am receiving uncorroborated reports, though, of a strong challenge from John Hunt, Tory MP for Ravensbourne on the grounds of having sent out a press release pointing out that he looked like Michael Gorbachev. If true then this man poses a very serious threat to Messrs Beaumont Dark and Bruinvels.

MR NORMAN Willis continues to be a fair old ad-libber. The other day he went off to preside at the send-off for the retiring USDAW general secretary, Mr Bill Whitley. Even as he prepared to go, he was present to Mr Whitley — a copy of "Images of Labour" by John Gorman — he spotted with horror the inscription on the title-page: "With best wishes to Norman Willis — JC." Hardly pausing for breath Mr Willis announced: "This is what I will be giving you, Bill. I can't at the moment as it's yet to be published."

A MOLE sends in a crumpled letter addressed to Mr Eldon Griffiths MP and signed by Mrs T's private secretary, Mr Michael Allison. An accompanying note reveals that the letter was discovered on the floor of a House of Commons lavatory and adds: "Poor Eldon doesn't even rate a reply from the PM nowadays." Vicious game, politics.

MRS Mary Whitehouse's latest campaign is to bring Cee-fax, Oracle and TV subtitles within the scope of the Obscene Publications Act. By way of support she produces a letter from the parent of a deaf boy who had been witness to the notorious baked-bean Saddles. Mel Brooks's Blazing Saddles caused tremendous friction when I switched off, having observed foul revelling noises translated into words by some poor sub-titler.

Alan Rusbridger

"WHAT was it like living in Amsterdam during those five years of German occupation?" I am asked this often. But although I remember it well, it is impossible to give a satisfactory reply.

I was just 15 when the Germans overran the Netherlands, occupied it, and terrorised it for five years. It was, however, nothing like a "war" fought on battlefields, or the war as experienced in Britain. It was a personal hatred fought on a personal basis between the Germans and the Dutch, i.e. the Dutch who chose to resist. Privacy or freedom in one's own house, or indeed anywhere else, no longer existed.

My earliest memories are of German troops marching through the town, always singing and aggressively stamping their boots, being woken up in the early morning by their tedious chant: "Denn wir fahren gegen England..." then we sail to England... They marched noisily. They sang well.

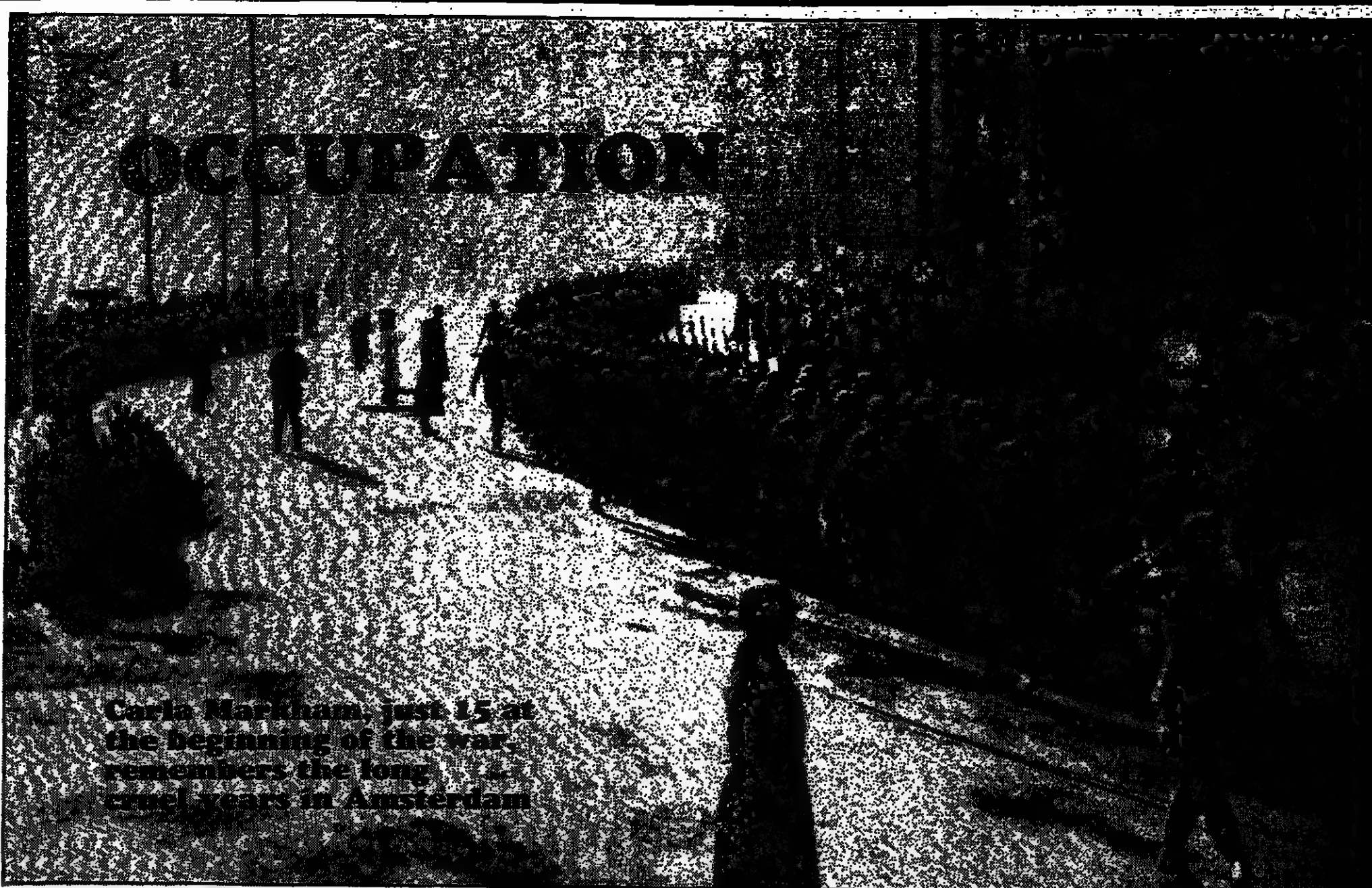
I remember having to give up my bicycle on the way to school. The iron was needed to fight the British. I remember later on typing out the news, broadcast from London, and distributing it afterwards... a highly dangerous activity.

The Dutch Underground Force was developing rapidly, and working efficiently. The more effective it got in helping Jews and young Dutchmen to hide, the more spiteful reprisals the Germans would take. I remember seeing 12 young men put up against a wall and shot because of their anti-German activities.

This might become all too familiar. In the end it dulled the emotions. More hate built up inside us.

There was nothing unusual about the Gestapo entering one's flat and carrying out a search for Jews, or any Jewish belongings. People kept valuables for their Jewish friends, in the blind, optimistic, outrageous belief that one day they would return from the camps. Gestapo "visits" could happen any time of the day or night. The penalty for their visit proving successful was death.

Even all this was not the worst aspect of the occupation. Perhaps the hardest to get used to was the total lack of freedom in the broadest sense of the word and the sad lack of communication. One's best friends could not be trusted. There was always that risk of their being on the German side. No material or just plain survival reasons. Communication, except "underground" became almost non-existent.



Carl Mathias just 15 at the beginning of the war. Remembering the long years of German occupation in Amsterdam.

It became a teenage period spent in bottled up silence with death seemingly as the only reality.

Death loomed large everywhere. Not because of falling bombs, but because of the reprisals. The Germans interfered with everything and our bitter fight against gross injustice intensified over the years. I never heard a bomb fall but I saw Jews being kicked about for no other reason than their being Jews. I saw them being thrown off trains, assaulted in streets, brutally pushed into trucks with the camps as their ultimate destination. The same treatment was applied to young Dutchmen refusing to collaborate with the Germans.

The last winter of 1944-45 brought the greatest suffering, especially for Amsterdam, the capital and the headquarters of the underground forces. The Germans decided to starve us and to deny us all civilised amenities. There was no electricity, no gas, no fuel, no food — and I mean no food whatsoever and water for only part of the day. This went on from October till May. That winter turned out to be extremely severe. Snow lay knee deep. Old people and young children died from exhaustion in the streets. By now we had become numb and sadly unshockable. Funerals had long ceased to take place. A label on a toe, and a final ride on a dust cart to a communal grave... was all they got.

The Germans had the upper hand. All we were given to eat was a small ration of tulip bulbs. The Dutch, so renowned for their tulips, were now made to eat them. We were starving all right. But still we had hope. Life was not hard, it simply did not exist any longer. We vegetated and listened secretly to the BBC. Bedtime was at 4 pm when darkness fell.

On May 5, 1945, the war was officially over. Not for Amsterdam. The underground forces came above ground and fought the Germans openly. Tanks were closing in on us. Five long years of suppressed hatred and anger

made the fighting bitter. Peace returned after 48 hours and we were informed that the first Canadian Regiment was due to arrive that afternoon. Most of us teenagers went to the outskirts of the town with pathetic bunches of withered flowers. We stood in thin, silent rows... too tired to speak. No Canadians arrived. Instead the Germans once more opened fire on the civilians. Many died. The pitiful waste of it! The war was officially over! I ran for my life the rest of that afternoon. It was a hot, beautiful spring day.

When I awoke next morning, at long last, there were no more German tanks, no more German chants, no more spiteful gunfire. Instead

there was just a threatening silence — we had grown suspicious. Amsterdam was exhausted, shocked, and empty. The Canadians this time did appear and we went mad, literally mad, for the first time in a good old teenage fashion: I shall never forget that feeling of freedom, being able to say again what you really felt, to move freely without danger, to communicate without fear. Amsterdam was liberated at last.

I had survived. I was nearly 20. This may have sounded a sad, pitiful tale of woe. A teenage period spent under too much stress and strain, full of sorrow and frustration. It had been. However, in spite of it all, I sometimes believe that in a perverse

sort of way, perhaps we had some advantages over the teenagers of today. During those cruel long years of occupation in Amsterdam, at least we had had a definite purpose in our lives: the fight for freedom. We had hope, we obstinately believed in a better future. Here was a legitimate outlet for violence and aggression — indeed it was applauded as acts of heroism. We were never bored — real life was all too dangerously exciting as it was. I experienced intense fear, domination, humiliation, hunger and pain. I missed a normal turbulent teenage period altogether. Yet perhaps I have found out what freedom really is about.

Her mum had signed several petitions saying there should be all day, every day, pub opening hours so he would be out of the house all the time, even Sunday, because when the Crown was closed, he practised on her. But politicians never seem to bother who called on his her thought, and nothing happened to make things any better. The worst time of all was when Spiker came over and he was around and saw her. The light of her face, off on flights of verbal garbage, a passionate even he seemed to be surprised himself, not very sober as he usually was at times like that, and made such a row the neighbours sometimes even called 999 to come and shut him up. Like the other weekend, when she came over so he mum could do some washing for her, and the Dad came in while she was still there. "How d'you think my poor father would feel?" he yelled. "What about?" said Spiker. "Forty years ago," he said, "my poor old father was a Desert Rat fighting to make a better world for the likes of you. Four years of his bloody life he spent in the desert, he lived in, and we end up with the place crawling with scum like you." His eyes were all watery.

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The expendable white women

As the recession in South Africa deepens and businesses are forced to cut back, the women in middle management are the first to go. Sandra Laurence reports

POOR employment prospects, inequality and arbitrary dismissals are not new to black women in South Africa. But they are to white middle-class women. They are usually able to choose from a large selection of jobs because of the lack of skilled and qualified personnel in the country, and the prime jobs in the country are occupied by whites.

But all that is changing. As the recession in South Africa worsens, more and more companies are declaring themselves insolvent, and staff redundancies are becoming commonplace.

And the first people to go are usually women. When notice was first given of the intention to close the Rand Daily Mail, one of the existing women's page staffers was offered a job on a new publication, Business Day.

From a survey of South African companies which

have cut back staff in the last year, it appears that this is fairly common practice. When a medium-sized public relations company in Johannesburg cut staff earlier this year, there were five account executives, three women and two men.

Three people had to go. The two men stayed on. "I can't blame the boss," says Susan Cooper. "I don't think it was an easy decision for him, because we've been more loyal than the guys."

In this case, the women had more experience than the men, who had only been with the firm for six months. Susan Cooper had put in two years, a colleague had three and a half years with the firm.

Was the firm's director motivated by the assumption that the men were the breadwinners?

"No," says Ms Cooper. "Only one of them was married. The women were all single and self-supporting. I actually didn't feel bitter, just sad about the whole thing. The reason we were given was that we weren't cost-effective. All our work was to fall to the remaining two guys there. They're still there and working very hard, but they're not as lucky. One is now a receptionist, the other still looking for a job."

Unlike black South Africans, particularly black women, who have long lived precarious existences, the average white South African woman resents having to trim her financial sails, especially since it is a situation in which she is not familiar. The three-bedroom, two-bathroom house is considered a right rather than a privilege

and two-car families are the middle-class norm.

"When we bought our new house last year, we knew it was slightly above our means, but we decided we'd rely on my salary to pay off the extra bond requirements," says a woman clinical psychologist. "What we hadn't banked on was the interest rates going up and my having my job cut back, which meant the salary we'd been relying on was reduced." Although she still has a third of her job, the cut-back has "made me realise just how vulnerable I was."

Jenny Pearce was a client liaison officer, handling the major accounts for a small public relations consultancy. "There were about 12 of us, handling a large industrial clientele, and the company seemed pretty stable. Four of us were made redundant — all women. I don't think we had lost any clients, but pos-

sibly overheads became prohibitive."

"It happened at the end of February. I was called in and told there was bad news, that the company could no longer afford to keep me on. I was devastated and asked if my dismissal had anything to do with my performance."

"But my boss assured me that that had nothing to do with it. It was just a question of having to cut costs, and I was the most expendable."

Jenny Pearce has found another job, although she struggled to get it, and it isn't really what she wants. She was paid for the month of March, although she had to leave at the end of February. "There was no nastiness involved, but I think the company just had to forget about individuals."

Are women the usual targets when "Extra bodies"

have got to go? Certainly more middle-management women are being made redundant this year than last, says John Dawkins, General Manager of a major personnel group. The figure is up 20 per cent on the last quarter of 1984.

Because Mr Dawkins' group deals with women only, he says he has no way of comparing the redundancies with female. But he notes more and more women marketing managers, PRs, and accountants coming in to look for jobs.

"It's extremely difficult," he says, "for them to get back into the market place at the level they were used to operating at. The good news is that there is always work for them — but not at middle management level. There's still a tremendous demand around the country for skilled office workers,

good copy typists, bookkeepers, word processor operators and computer operators. I would advise a woman who has been made redundant to look at the possibility of re-training."

"I'd hesitate to tell anyone to go back to being a secretary," he said. "But it's not a bad thing to fall back on. Secretarial skills are needed through the world."

South Africa's society is changing, and the closing of options open to white women is just one of the symptoms of this change. Perhaps the last word should be left to the chairman of one of South Africa's largest employment agencies, Mr Robin Simpson.

"You have just got to be realistic. It is difficult to adapt, but people must remember that it is not what they were that counts but who they are, and tailor their life-styles accordingly."

Condemned to live with a car, a cleaner, and a swimming pool

LETTERS

I READ Lindsay Mackie's article on nannies (April 30) with real pain and concern. I suspect I am one of those appallingly uncaring employers of whom she wrote.

I work full-time and abandon my nine-year-old son to a nanny for at least two hours each weekday (I have incarcerated my 12-year-old son at boarding school). I pay my nanny the paltry sum of £30 a week (no tax, but N.I. paid) with all food and expenses provided and in return I now see that she has a wretched existence.

She is condemned to live in a large old house, in large grounds with a swimming pool; she has a large bed-sitting room, her own bathroom, loo, colour TV and phone and virtually exclusive use of a car. It must be hell. She has a positively Dickensian series of chores to perform for us: collect my son from school, push a few items of school uniform into washing machine and tumble drier and although there is a cleaner employed by us two mornings a week, our nanny is also required occasionally to push a Hoover round her rooms and my children's. She is free three or four evenings a week and every weekend. With no qualifications or other work experience she much better job elsewhere with much nicer accommodation and more understanding employers.

On the other hand, I feel I work harder than any nanny I have met (for financial equality as well as for psychological rewards). Most weekends, while nanny is free, I wash, clean, cook, mother, chauffeur and wife to the best of my ability in a never-ending self-perpetuating cycle. Now it seems I must feel guilty about my nanny who until

now I honestly felt had a cushy life. Add this to the maternal guilt already experienced about not caring for my children singlehanded and I suspect I may crack.

Of course, there are heartless, exploitative employers but there are those like myself who look upon their nannies with respect and affection.

Surely the ideal would be for all women, regardless of age or class, to recognise that by helping each other with childcare and employment problems they are collectively performing an invaluable service in allowing women the freedom to choose how to live their lives? — Yours in anguish, Name and address supplied.

LINDSAY MACKIE's article on nannies was ill thought out and confused in its reasoning. As she admits, the more radical approaches to communal child care have been dismissed by the state. The majority of employers do not accept a child-orientated career structure. Therefore, there is no course of action for the majority of ambitious and professional career women to adopt, other than employing a nanny.

Ms Mackie's argument was further clouded by her frequent affirmations that the nannies she spoke to enjoyed their job. If they feel they lack status and career structure, they would be well advised to organise themselves formally into an association or self help group. Ms S. Bampton, London SW2.



per week because of the employer's N.I. contribution of 10.45 per cent. If the mother spends £25 per week on travel and £5 per week on lunches her take home pay has to be £136.19 just to break even, which is equivalent to £11,500 per annum (N.I. = 7.3 per cent, superannuation = 6 per cent). Who earns that? Not middle-aged, middle-grade scientist.

One solution would be tax relief on childcare costs, but it's unlikely in a climate that assesses workplace nurseries as a taxable profit. Otherwise, you can fiddle the Revenue or fiddle the nanny with other mothers. Nanny isn't a job with prospects, but nor are lots of other jobs. And looking after other people has never been well paid — full-time mothers do it free. M. Chaudhuri, Guildford, Surrey.

The evidence of fear REV Green deceives himself (Letters, April 30). The Pope did not "interfere" with Galileo. He silenced him under

the threat of torture. What was silenced was not "learning for itself" but learning in conflict with Papal authority, which in those days was as much political as religious.

Of course it is illogical that "moral qualms or social squeamishness" should enter into an argument about scientific research and not another but they are gut reactions (otherwise "instinctive feelings" and gut reactions are illogical). It is nonsense to suggest that people must adopt one position towards all research and never change it. Why not? A creature which cannot change its mind has no mind to change. It is also nonsense to suggest that Enoch Powell or anyone else can set limits to the spirit of free inquiry. Research forbidden under one country's law will be done in another. In the 17th century the studies banned in Catholic countries continued in Protestant ones. Science in southern Europe has never quite recovered, which is what happens when politicians and moralists impose their view of the world on scientists by fear of the consequences. The Pope was

wrong. That was why he had to use fear. Mr Powell and his supporters use fear. That is good evidence that they are wrong too. — Yours sincerely, Mary Hayward (Mrs), Fareham, Hants.

A struggle for independence

IT IS unfortunate that Naomi Mitchison (April 29) does not state her account of Botswana's women within the context of labour migration to South Africa.

Despite some middle-class women entering the professions the vast majority of women in Botswana live in the rural areas and are responsible for a large number of dependants. As the wages miners receive are often too little to cover the costs of supporting all these dependants many women are obliged to accept food supplements handed out by relief workers.

The percentage of women in Botswana's National Assembly may be higher than in the House of Commons but the Government is still dependent on expatriate administrative assistance and "aid" that comes from the West.

The struggles of the women of Botswana, then, involve a struggle against apartheid capitalism in South Africa and a struggle against the post-colonial political structure of the country which is dominated by Western experts of both sexes.

Kathy McMillen, Sussex University.

Men and the violent pick up

JANE O'GRADY's demon (April 18) expressed a lot of my own anger at the boring and humiliating frequency of men assuming that any woman alone in a bar or restaurant is just waiting to be picked up. I was so excited identifying with the outburst

that I almost didn't notice that Ms O'Grady, also who expressed some of the very ideas which make such unwelcome approaches "natural."

"I have never found wolf-whistles 'reassuring'." I find them an intrusion and threatening. And when I feel ugly must I wait for the judgment of a bunch of unknown men as they compare and approve the various women who pass?

Jane O'Grady's outburst was not the dangerous, possessed outburst of a "crank." It was a mild reaction to a dangerous, and perverse situation. Men's attempts to pick up clearly unwilling women is not only "annoying," it is part of violence against women. It is in this atmosphere of the constant intrusion of women's space, of their bodies that rape takes place. Does Jane O'Grady really believe that our anger is rushing us to "illogical" conclusions?

Rather it is the beginning of our refusal to surrender to the oppressive and violent conclusions of sexual harassment.

Diane Astin, Uppsala, Sweden.

Unequal aid rewards

I WAS intrigued to read Three Aspects of Feminism in the Moslem World (April 24).

Having just returned from the Sudan I was especially interested in the piece about a female Sudanese undergraduate working for an American operation in Sudan for a salary "high by local standards but poor when compared with the expatriates."

This situation is typical of the aid organisations working in the Sudan and is probably true of all countries receiving aid. Aid is big business for

many of the expatriates working on the aid programmes who can receive up to £18,000 per annum for doing relatively simple jobs. The Sudanese, on the other hand, that are "fortunate" enough to be recruited by the aid organisations are usually capable graduates, are awarded with a paltry salary of perhaps 300-400 Sudanese pounds (about £100 sterling) per month.

Michael Ward, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

The true view of Pakistan

IT WAS particularly interesting to read what Zoe Herzog thought of Kinnaird College and Lahore. Since I am a Pakistani and have been in both of these places for a very long time I recognised the clichés immediately.

There is no doubt that in the upper levels of society some of the said is true but it totally ignores the other women who do not belong to the upper middle class. Thousands of nurses, school teachers, home workers and factory workers are women and their experience is quite different, in fact similar to that of many women in underpaid jobs here.

A much more accurate view of how society in Pakistan regards women workers can be seen in its film industry. Women are always portrayed as "good" if they conform to the stereotypes and others like nurses are usually portrayed as "not good." Perhaps the birth rate for the upper classes is falling, but Pakistan has rather a high rate of population increase. Simplistic views of Pakistani society are only going to make it harder for all these other women, especially implanting new stereotypes in the Western mind.

P. S. Jan, London SW 6.

THE UGLY SISTER

The day Spiker went home

SPIKER'S Dad had made quite a name for himself as a local politician for his speeches down the Crown since he lost his job. The regulars even called him the same names they called the real politicians on the bar telly, like "berk."

Her mum had signed several petitions saying there should be all day, every day, pub opening hours so he would be out of the house all the time, even Sunday, because when the Crown was closed, he practised on her. But politicians never seem to bother who called on his her thought, and nothing happened to make things any better.

The worst time of all was when Spiker came over and he was around and saw her. The light of her face, off on flights of verbal garbage, a passionate even he seemed to be surprised himself, not very sober as he usually was at times like that, and made such a row the neighbours sometimes even called 999 to come and shut him up.

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T. Boone Pickens makes the most money, but he doesn't run the best company



AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Alex Brummer

AMERICA, it seems, has long regretted its lack of a genuine aristocracy. The Roosevelts, Kennedys and Rockefellers have come close but found it difficult to maintain the quality of the genes in more recent generations.

They left a vacuum which has been filled in recent years by new money. The ul-

imate symbol of the new aristocracy is corporate man as embodied in what is known as the CEO — Chief Executive Officer. Forget all those other titles which proliferate on business cards: chairman, managing director, president, vice-president and general manager. The only one which really counts is CEO.

This breed can be easily differentiated from their peers. They never fly on commercial airlines but zoom from city to city and continent to continent in their corporate-owned Lear jets. They are whisked from airport to meetings by helicopter and limousine and charge their country club membership and a variety of other things from taxpayers to keep the dog to the shareholders.

But the most important symbol of the CEO is his take-home pay. These are no mere morsels which can be stuffed in a brown envelope, put in the back pocket and handed over to the wife when you get home at a Friday night. They are the kind of incredible sums which would make the much-

abused chairman and CEO of BOC look rather unselfish.

Business Week, to its credit, makes sure each year that the public is well informed about how much money is being shovelled out of the corporate coffers into the pockets of the CEO. Cadillacs.

Showing none of the reserve or caution which characterises British discussions of pecuniary matters, this bastion of corporate America, in best tabloid style, plasters the names, financial rewards and pictures of the US's top 10 CEOs over its front cover. The uninitiated might conclude that they were the lucky winners of the Littlewoods treasure-chest or its American equivalent, the State Lottery.

The 1985 top 10 is peculiarly fascinating. It provides a cross-section of the best and the worst of corporate America: it runs the gamut from T. Boone Pickens, perhaps the most feared man in the business community, to Lee Iacocca, without doubt, the most admired man. In effect it exposes a dichotomy of at-

titudes towards raw American capitalism.

Struggling Iowa farmers would be hard put to find much sympathy for Mr Pickens and his \$22.8 million recompense or on a less grand scale the \$1 million taken home by Mr David Lewis, the CEO of General Dynamics. Mr Boone Pickens is a Texas cowboy who makes his money like a parasite sucking out of company blood.

Mr Lewis, who took a modest 103 per cent pay increase in 1984, is the man whose company, General Dynamics, has been taking the Pentagon and therefore the taxpayer for suckers. While there is no money in the chequebook to fund a bailout of the farmers, the company has inadvertently, with the connivance of General Dynamics, paid, among other things, for earnings for a navy admiral's wife, boarding an executive's dog, not to mention the country club. This is not the stuff of the Protestant ethic.

Indeed, most believers in the Protestant ethic probably

would have trouble with Dr David Jones, of Humana who came home second to Mr Pickens with a cool \$18 million in earnings in 1984. Dr Jones's rewards are a sharp reminder that the human experiment in mechanical hearts going on at Louisville is not simply for the good of mankind. The bottom line at the most profitable private hospital chain in the US is what really counts.

While few would dispute the obscenity of the rewards reaped by Pickens, Lewis, Jones et al — because of the particular furrows they have dug — this should not be seen as a blanket condemnation of the system which has made the average CEO an annual millionaire. Whereas in Britain such a watershed would almost certainly be seen as a sign of brazen greed in the boardroom, in the US it can just as easily be considered worthy of grudging admiration. In essence, the country which is all about.

The man on the factory floor today can be the plutocrat with the company jet

tomorrow. Worthy capitalists such as Lee Iacocca get a cheer when they arrive on the shop floor and less heroic managers without international reputations are often greeted more like the friend than the enemy from headquarters when they rub shoulders with the workers.

There can be little doubt that Americans are fascinated by success. The people who often fill this role model best at present are the CEOs and aristocrats whose class barriers they transcend. It is no coincidence that some of the best selling volumes which fill the bulging stacks in America's bookstores at present are a paean to the cut of the CEO.

By far the most popular volume has been Iacocca, the biography and thoughts of America's most flinty and best liked CEO. Its highly readable tough guy style is all appealing and its key message is that even kids from the Italian ethnic neighbourhoods can make it to the new aristocracy of the CEO.

If you want to really know

how to get there you don't have to look far. "In Search of Excellence" written by Thomas Peters and Robert Waterman, was first published in 1983 and has sold some five million copies since then. In telling the story of some of the CEOs of America's greatest enterprises from Walt Disney to McDonald's to Caterpillar Tractor to Texas Instruments it is a kind of guide book of how to make it to the business jetset.

But if this is too tough to handle, after all it took decades for Ray Kroc to develop his chicken McNugget, then there are short cuts. But the "One Minute Manager" another several million plus best seller. With this in hand it is possible to dream of joining the CEOs, the near royals of American industry, by ploughing through just 106 pages of text. This genre is no accident: despite the frantic efforts by Boone Pickens and Carl Icahn to tarnish the gloss, millions of Americans still believe it is possible to reach for the golden ring.

But the ambition of many Americans to join the CEO

cult begs an important question. Do America's current crop of corporate leaders deserve the worship or the rewards they are being accorded. It seems doubtful.

In a recent analysis Harvard economist Robert Reich argued that by almost any measure America's top companies — the ones which hand over the most millions to their CEOs — have not performed well over the last 15 years. They have lost markets to Japan and the Third World, failed to generate new jobs and profits have actually fallen when compared with inflation.

This is not to mention their taste for growth by acquisition, greed (in the case of the defence contractors) and their lack of contribution to the public welfare through tax avoidance. It is grassroots entrepreneurs who have fulfilled the American dream, not the big battalions.

In many ways big business enterprises have become self-perpetuating oligarchies making the very few extraordinarily rich in a travesty of the nation's free market ideals.

Latest survey relies on boost to retail sales

Sunday trading could create 22,000 new jobs

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent

Sunday trading could have small positive effects on employment, but only if longer shop hours bring about a boost to total retail sales. This is the new conclusion of a second study carried out by the Institute of Fiscal Studies.

This latest estimate is bound to stir the controversy over Sunday trading which is due to be debated in the House of Commons later this month.

Opponents, mainly the trade unions, argue there could be as many as 200,000 jobs lost. This figure comes from a recent confidential report sent by the TUC to Lord Brittan, the Home Affairs Minister.

USDAW, the shopworkers' union, estimates 60,000 jobs will disappear as retailers become more efficient in using labour.

But retailers in favour of sweeping away the 1850 Shops Act argue that it will create large job gains.

The IFS carried out a major economic study for the Home Office's committee of enquiry into the effects of extended

shop hours on cost, prices and employment. It concluded there would be a small increase in the number of full-time jobs in retailing — around 5,000 in the short run, and up to 20,000 over a period of 10 to 15 years.

But its latest study, published today, estimates that if Sunday trading brings a boost to retail sales of between 1 and 5 per cent there would be a small positive effect.

A 2 per cent rise in sales, which it considers the most realistic maximum increase possible, could create 22,000 new jobs in the short term and 9,000 long term. If they rise 5 per cent — which it considers inconceivable — there could be 50,000 new jobs.

It adds that its first finding of a small reduction in employment is also rebuffed to reasonable changes in underlying assumptions. The only qualification to this is that rising sales increases could yield increases in employment. The reason that the overall effect on employment is negative is that, in general, the

retailers who benefit are more efficient in their use of labour.

The IFS also says that if the existing double time premium for Sunday employment fell to 1.5 times there would be a short term gain of 2,000 jobs but longer term there would still be a small loss in jobs.

The IFS second report was commissioned by the DIV group, B & Q, part of the Federation of Multiple DIY retailers. The Federation felt that the debate over employment has been misleading because sales increases had not been built into the IFS's first estimates.

Mr Malcolm Parkinson, of the Federation, said the numbers either way are fairly insignificant but had been used by opponents as a reason to oppose Sunday trading. He said the DIV trade, which opens on Sundays, has seen increases in sales and jobs.

A Mori poll carried out for the Federation in Scotland showed that only 18 per cent of shops surveyed were open on Sunday April 28. He said this illustrated that where shops are allowed to open they respond only to demand

Murdoch ready to go all American

From Michael White in Washington

RUPERT MURDOCH'S purchase of six television stations in key cities throughout the US will, in the largest asset sale in 250 years, make him one of the biggest independent owners in the industry, with the potential eventually to challenge the big three networks.

Confirmation that Mr Murdoch is to buy seven TV stations for \$3 billion from Metromedia, and immediately sell one in Boston to the Hearst chain, is expected at any time. Mr Murdoch is saying little over the weekend about the deal, but it was regarded as in the bag.

The price Mr Murdoch must pay also includes taking over American citizenship, because Federal Communications Commission rules forbid foreigners to own more than 20 per cent of a US TV station. With his mother in Melbourne reportedly acknowledging that it had been an ageing decision, Mr Murdoch has made New York the working base for his steady climb into US corporate empires since 1974, is expected to file his papers and obtain citizenship in a matter of weeks.

The other requirement of FCC rules is more problematical. Under the FCC's cross-ownership rule no one can own a major newspaper and a TV station in a single city. Mr Murdoch's new TV stations will be in the clear in Washington, Houston, Dallas, and Los Angeles, but — in theory — he will have to sell his New York Post and Chicago Sun-Times within a year or so — unless, as many have suggested, he can devise an arm's-length means of keeping an interest that will satisfy the law.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal is expected to issue a statement today on Mr Murdoch's plans to buy the country's media giant, and take out US citizenship. Mr Murdoch may lose control of his Australian television stations if he takes out US citizenship, because rules that station owners must be Australian.

TUC demands City fees inquiry

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

The Government's figures for fees paid to City advisers for their work on the Tories' privatisation programme are challenged today by the TUC, which demands that they should be investigated by the Public Accounts Committee.

The figure provided by Whitehall for the aggregate commissions paid out on the largest asset sales in 250 years, the TUC states, suggests that the total is at least £274.52 million — £21.3 million more than the Government admits to have paid.

In a document entitled "Stripping our Assets — the City's Privatisation Killing", the TUC identifies a number of asset sales where the all-party Privatisation Committee has estimated the fees paid

to City advisers as considerably in excess of the Government figures given to Parliament.

Pointing out that the quality of the advice given has often appeared imperfect, with public asset sales proving grossly underpriced, the TUC concludes that fees are by any standard excessive.

Accordingly, the TUC says: "The Public Accounts Committee, assisted by the National Audit Office, should now investigate the fees and other expenses paid for privatisation sales — not with a view to establishing what is normal in the City but to discover how these costs are arrived at and distributed and whether the taxpayer is getting value for money."

The timing of the report is opportune. The Government has just sparked off another

controversy by revealing that commissions above the norm, totalling at least £21.5 million, are to be paid to the institutions underwriting the £550 million sale of shares in British Aerospace.

Another bumper pay day for the City was also guaranteed through the Treasury announcement that it is to sell off its remaining stake in British Telecom, to raise about £500 million.

The TUC also questions how, and why City advisers are appointed. Of the 25 firms appointed to date to handle large privatisations, 14 make political donations to either the Conservative Party or its support organisation, the Economic League.

TUC research has also found that of the 55 firms appointed as lead underwriters to substantial public sector asset

sales, 33 are contributors to the Conservatives or the Economic League.

The report says that one company, Kleinwort Benson, which accounts for nearly a quarter of all financial adviser and lead-underwriter assignments, donated £30,000 to the Conservative Party.

These connections, the TUC argues, raise two serious questions: whether the Government is choosing advisers purely for their proven expertise, and whether the Government is negotiating fees with the same toughness it would apply in other matters.

The TUC concludes that in the absence of satisfactory answers, the whole method of how advisers are appointed to privatisation issues, and how their fees are fixed, should be examined by the Public Accounts Committee.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dollar strengthens

THE DOLLAR strengthened on European exchanges yesterday, regaining some of its attraction, taking it to a level in February, and as investors ignored the prospect of lower US interest rates.

A strong wave of buying in Frankfurt pushed the dollar to an official midday fix of 3.2490 marks, over five pence above Friday and the highest since late March.

In Paris, the dollar was set at its highest for 67 weeks at 6.45 francs, up from 6.4000 last Friday. Markets in Japan were closed.

THE Government was accused yesterday of damaging Britain's trading performance by a "schizophrenic" policy. In the wake of the Bonn Economic Summit, Mr Labour's trade spokesman Mr Bryan Gould said that Mrs Thatcher had rightly criticised the Japanese for their restrictive trading practices. "But at the same time she was pressing for a new round of talks which would have opened up Britain's markets to further Japanese penetration."

BICYCLE sales in Britain will go down unless a fashionable replacement for the BMX bike is found, a report predicted yesterday.

The market for the BMX shows signs of reaching "saturation" point, according to the current market research firm Mintel Publications.

BRITAIN'S expenditure on advertising rose by 13 per cent to £4 billion last year, The Advertising Association says. This represents a record proportion of GNP — 1.49 per cent. Recruitment advertising increased by 31 per cent.

HOUSE of Fraser, the Harrods stores group which is bidding for control of Sir Ingall Industries, said it plans to create a new enlarged funeral directing business as an autonomous division of the Fraser group if the bid succeeds. The Ingall bid has forecast pre-tax profits of not less than £1 million for the current year and is advising shareholders to accept the Fraser bid.

Europeans fight for loan to Nicaragua

From John Guest in Geneva

European critics of America's economic war against Nicaragua, the United States, are trying to prevent the Reagan Administration from blocking a crucial \$58.4 million loan from the Inter-American Development Bank to Nicaragua, following the US trade embargo against Nicaragua, which takes effect today.

A statement from the Transnational Institute, based in Amsterdam, said the US Secretary of State George Shultz met with the President of the IDB, Antonio Ortiz Mena, on April 5 to discuss ways of ensuring that the \$58.4 million loan is not put on the agenda — and hence to a vote — at one of the regular weekly IDB board meetings in Washington.

Ortiz Mena said the US could rob the board of a quorum by simply staying away, because the US holds 35 per cent of the votes on the board. The US has sufficient votes to block

soft loans by the board, but not hard loans like the \$58.4 million proposal.

The IDB loan has increased US trade embargo. Last year the US bought \$87 million worth of goods from Nicaragua — 17 per cent of the country's exports.

It is remarkable that the United States is taking such measures against a tiny country of 2.5 million people, most of whom live in poverty, said John Cavanagh, an economist with the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies who is currently in Europe.

"US policy must be opposed if these institutions are to survive," he added.

The IDB loan would be spent on opening up land for agriculture, and increasing the country's production. The loan was first put up in June 1982, but has not yet come before the bank's board of directors in Washington for approval. This, according to critics, is because of pressure from the United States.

Sugar faces bitter crisis

COMMODITIES

Robin Staines

THE CRISIS in the sugar market grows deeper by the week, with prices in real terms regularly hitting new post-war lows.

Confidence in the market's ability to stage a recovery, given the huge and growing world oversupply, is at an extremely low ebb and few analysts — if any — see any chance of relief to current problems, unless there are big crop disasters or the vast majority of producers take concerted action to restrain production.

Consideration will be given to some form of coordinated action when officials from member governments of the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) meet in London next week, but observers do not expect any positive decisions to be taken.

The old price-stabilisation pact for the sweeteners, administered by the ISO, expired at the end of last year and was replaced by a new one with no power to regulate supplies and prices, because sugar-trading nations could not agree on provisions that would have allowed this.

Preliminary discussions are expected to take place next week about the possible resumption of the search for an accord with economic clauses, but so far few countries have shown any enthusiasm for this. According to officials, the wounds opened by last year's sugar negotiations on a powerful new pact have not yet healed sufficiently.

However, the ISO Secretariat itself intends to promote the idea of possible unilateral action by exporter members, which include all the big shippers, aimed at reducing the huge world surplus. This is seen by the experts as a necessary prelude to new negotiations. Until the market is in better balance, the formal controls on exports that would be necessary to lift the price to an acceptable minimum would probably be unworkable.

At just over three cents a pound, the price of sugar is at its lowest for about 15 years and at least a quarter of the level generally accepted as profitable.

Analysts doubt, however, whether the secretariat's idea of what would only be a gentlemen's agreement among exporting countries to reduce production stands much chance of being accepted in the short term. The next week's discussion of it is likely to be no more than

exploratory. But the longer concerted action by producers is postponed, they say, so much the more significant a recovery in the market.

According to most estimates, production this season will once again outstrip consumption, leading to an addition of two to three million tonnes to world stocks, which are already at record levels. Total holdings in 1984-85 are expected to reach at least 40 million tonnes, about 40 per cent of annual world off-take, against the 25 per cent accepted as normal.

Hopes that stocks can be substantially reduced in the coming 1985-86 season are not high. In fact, the latest very tentative assessments point to another world surplus, or at best balance, between production and consumption.

If yields are good next season and that will depend on the weather — it looks as if the world will have to wait until 1986-87 for low prices to force a general retrenchment by producers — a move that would also be encouraged by a sustained fall in the dollar.

All analysts agree that production cutbacks are essential if the sugar market is to be returned to health, because there are few signs that relief can come on the demand side.

Sinclair hold-up

Sir Clive Sinclair has confirmed that production of his QL microcomputer has been suspended for the past two months.

He refused to say when production is likely to start again or how many QLs are stockpiled. At the relaunch of the QL in March, Sir Clive predicted that up to 200,000 QLs would be sold this year.

Mike Whitaker of brokers Simon and Coates commented: "I think Sinclair is still trading at a monthly loss, the company's older Spectrum home computer has passed its peak, and the QL has failed to take off."

At the weekend, Sir Clive denied that sales of his earlier Spectrum computer have fallen off. He said: "Demand is still high. Last month we sold 30,000 units. We are still the leading producer of home microcomputers in this country."

He said there was a great deal of demand for the QL from abroad. "We have just launched it in Spain and there is a lot of interest in America, where Sinclair enthusiasts have been starved of our products for the last couple of years."

"The QL is to be launched in America in the next couple of weeks. Samsung of South Korea will be manufacturing the computer for the American market."

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY

(ENTREPRISE NATIONALE DES TRAVAUX AUX Puits)

UNRESTRICTED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER No. 9114-AV/MEC

The National Oil Well Company is launching an unrestricted national and international invitation to tender for the supply of the following

— 04 CATERPILLAR Electrogenic Units D.379 —

500 KVA 60 Cycles

Those tenderers who are interested by this invitation to tender may obtain specifications on payment of the sum of 400 Algerian Dinars, from the following address.

Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits — 18 Route de Meflah — Oued-Snar — El-Harrach — Alger — Algérie — Direction des Approvisionnements — as from the publication date of this notice.

Tenders drawn up in five (05) copies must be sent in a double sealed and registered packet to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnement at the address given above.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, with no marking except the following endorsement

"Avis d'Appel à la concurrence ouvert National et International no 9114-AV/MEC — Confidential, a ne pas ouvrir."

The tenders must arrive within 45 days of the first publication of this notice. The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this invitation to tender.

Geoffrey Edwards: We never put the President on page one

Alex Brummer meets a newspaper executive who left a successful career in Liverpool to help transform a struggling US weekly

Notching up big sales in the Beltway

BUSINESS PEOPLE

IT IS mid-afternoon in suburban Northern Virginia and Geoffrey Edwards, a tall, smart man whose blue striped shirt and pin-striped trousers would look at home in the City of London, walks through the paste-up room at the modern glass and concrete headquarters of the Times-Journal company.

As he purposefully strolls along looking at the paste-up of the Journal's business pages and the outline of page one, a middle-aged man in a blue shirt jokingly asks if he wants to make a cut. Mr Edwards and the generally young paste-up staff laugh. A few days earlier, he later explains, "I played hell with them."

Working against deadlines, the paste-up team had cut a vital paragraph of a sensitive story on the safety of the privately insured Maryland savings and loan institutions in the wake of the Ohio banking debacle. Mr Edwards, who had read the story with horror and taken complaints, had vented his anger, but a plain-spoken north countryman, he was able to take the stick from his American employees in good spirit.

The most extraordinary thing about this exchange is the clash of cultures: the well-groomed British manager in a dark suit, the silent, carpet-covered shop floor against the stone floor of a UK print room; the English tones amid the American slang.

Mr Edwards, a youthful 49-year-old, is an enigma. Some nine years ago he swapped a remarkably successful career in British provincial newspapers for the United States. As general manager and director of the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, his career as a newspaper manager was assured and he had all the trappings of success in Britain.

Yet like many managers in the England of the time he felt buffeted and squeezed by successive government policies. "It was the mid-70s, a time of freeze and squeeze," Mr Edwards recalls from his spacious office on the main floor of the Journal's building. The mock-up of the Liverpool Daily Post front page on his wall seems to say it all: "Edwards quits UK tax haven."

But there was more to it than that. At 40 years old, Mr Edwards felt trapped in the English newspaper industry. Having risen to quickly and so far at the Liverpool Post group there were only "three or four better jobs in the provinces, and very little movement between the provinces and Fleet Street. So when the opportunity for a fresh start, albeit on the other side of the Atlantic, came, Mr Edwards uprooted his family and took it.

He moved from a successful big city daily newspaper group in a depressed area to a struggling weekly newspaper in one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the United States. Mr Edwards and his new company, the Times-Journal Company, a private family-controlled firm, saw what has been nationally recognised since. The counties around the Beltway, the ring road surrounding metropolitan Washington, include the most prosperous neighbourhoods and markets in the country, but were deprived of genuine local news by their big city newspaper, the Washington Post.

When Mr Edwards took over as Publisher of the Journal group it was a once-a-week suburban loss-maker with a circulation of 107,000. A week nine years later it is a totally different animal. It is a bright, high-quality, five-day-a-week profitable paper, with a circulation above 150,000 and which some days has difficulty squeezing down to 64 pages to accommodate the volume of advertising.

It was by no means a single-handed enterprise. Mr Edwards's success partly reflects the ambitions of his employers, the Ryder family. Their company has its roots in the 1930s when FDR established the Civilian Conservation Corps as part of his make-work efforts. Mel Ryder, the founder, saw the CCC boys as a potential market and launched "Happy Times" in their honour. With the onset of war in the 1940s Happy Times became Army Times, to be followed by Navy Times and Air Force Times and, most recently, Federal Times.

But Ryder's ambition stretched beyond these sectional interest papers. He saw the Washington Beltway as America's new high street and sought to ring it with a different newspaper. He first purchased a free weekly, the Alexandria Journal, in the Virginia suburbs and then quickly followed by establishing Journals in Arlington, Fairfax, Montgomery and finally Prince George's County.

It was soon after this that the family met Mr Edwards, who was regularly travelling to the US to look at new technology and American expansion opportunities for the Liverpool group, which already had interests in Canada. Mr Edwards, was tempted with the offer of a doubled pre-tax salary, an opportunity to create something new away from the rigidities of Britain's entrenched newspaper unions, and a large investment budget for the best technology and print machinery.

Less than a year after his arrival in September 1977 Mr Edwards put the Journal group on the streets twice a week on Wednesday and Friday — good advertising days. "Wednesday is good for food advertising and Friday for advertising and leisure," he observed. "The editorial product did a fairly decent job," the Publisher argues, broadly in line with, for instance, the Southport Visitor on his former Lancashire patch. Circulation soared from 107,000 to



125,000 and advertising lineage had shot up 250 per cent by 1981 when the Journal's real breakthrough came.

It was in the summer of 1981 that the Washington Star, the city's well-regarded afternoon paper, was closed down by Time Inc. after suffering some \$60 million of losses in the five years since it took control. Mr Edwards and the Times-Journal group were ready. Six weeks later, on September 14, 1981, the Journal became a five-day-a-week enterprise. "We took on a lot of younger reporters and editors from the Star, we took advertising people and the plant was here," he notes.

The company, preparing for the Star's demise and recognising the lack of printing capacity in the region, had spent some \$38 million in acquiring Goss Offset Metro units to print with. Each of the units was capable of printing 70,000 copies an hour of 64-page papers with splashy colour. The development which has given the Journal, with its clean lines and lively pages, a clear edge in appearance over the sombre grey masses of the Washington Post.

Journal group in a region dominated by the Washington Post with its daily circulation of 770,000 — most of it in the suburbs — has not been easy.

"You have got to produce the sort of paper that people will buy," Mr Edwards says. The Journal has opted to fill a void in the Post's coverage — its inability to cover the suburban Washington counties properly. It covers everything which goes on locally from county government and road accidents to high-school basketball and baseball. Areas which receive far less attention than the District of Columbia, national and international coverage of the Post.

It studiously avoids putting national and international news on the front page, reserving page two for feature material on topics from apartheid to the Brixton riots. "We never put the President on page one," Mr Edwards says. "What if he were shot?" It was in Prince George's County, he fired back.

After nine good years in the US Mr Edwards has come to believe that while British managers "are quicker to take decisions" American businessmen work with

better and fuller information. "There is tremendous attention to detail here," he says, "and a large number of specialists who can help you make the vital decisions."

But perhaps the most significant differences Mr Edwards has found are in the availability of capital and the relative ease of dealing with the work force. The investment which the Times-Journal put into its Springfield printing plant has paid off handsomely. As well as printing the Journal, the presses, under contract, are also used for producing the Washington area editions of the national daily USA Today, and even the Washington Post's TV guide.

The key difference on the labour front is that the Times-Journal is a non-union group in an industry which is generally still unionised. It also operates in a near full employment market. In this atmosphere every wage agreement is individually negotiated and comes with an improving benefits package including profit sharing, required to keep workers from moving on to greener pastures. It is a far cry from the dole queues and misery of Liverpool.

When standards get fragmented



Rosemary Collins

CONSUMER COLUMN

THE IMPENDING abolition of the metropolitan county councils has brought together an unlikely coalition of protesters about one implication of the change: the fragmentation of the councils' existing trading standards services.

It was predictable that consumer organisations should protest at the devolution of six high-powered, well-equipped departments to no less than 36 district authorities, but less so that the Confederation of British Industry and the Retail Consortium should join their chorus of objections.

"Devolving this service to the districts will not achieve the consistency we need and will increase costs," says the CBI. The Retail Consortium describes the government proposals as "ill-judged and not in the best interests of either consumers or traders."

The present metropolitan county trading standards departments deal with more than 50 per cent of all consumer complaints to local authorities, and the number of those complaints runs to hundreds of thousands each year, with redress obtained amounting to several million pounds.

The problems likely to be created by fragmenting these departments are recognised in the Local Government Bill, which contains a statutory requirement for the district councils to form a joint committee to coordinate "as far as is practicable" their trading standards enforcement functions and staff resources so as to ensure uniformity across the county.

Staff in the present big departments doubt the practicability of this. John Bennett, director of trading standards in West Yorkshire, doubts whether one district council's employees will ever effectively be deployed to another authority, or one council's premises and facilities used by another in pursuit of up-

formity of trading law enforcement.

He points to the 1980s experience of fragmenting the trading standards service in London to 36 London boroughs which, he says, "resulted in a wide divergence in the level of service, and most attempts to share facilities and staff failed abysmally." The metropolitan authorities offer at best a patchwork of incompatible information systems, have joint investigation teams for uncooperative traders, and most regularly at various levels with the avowed aim of achieving the highest possible degree of coordination.

Although many consumers have come to rely on the powers and expertise of the trading standards departments, many of the services are not statutory services, and the consumer organisations question whether all district councils will choose to continue to provide them.

They wonder whether the district authorities will offer the same level of expertise, with fewer resources, and whether a situation might develop where a consumer's access to good advice and swift redress will depend more on where he lives than on the justice of his complaint.

Giving consumer advice is not a statutory service. John Bennett points out that dealing with complaints brought in by members of the public can provide an early warning system not fragmentary or illegal practice.

The Institute of Trading Standards Administration suggested earlier this year that the Local Government Bill should be amended to set up joint boards of trading standards services in the present metropolitan county council areas; after abolition this would be a "stronger forum" than the joint committees to set up "where practicable" in the original Bill.

The suggestion has won increasing favour among the protesters, being backed a few days ago by the National Consumer Council among others. Michael Montague, the NCC chairman, said that he foresaw duplication of effort, inconsistency of law enforcement, and poor value for money for taxpayers and ratepayers ahead unless some change was made in the legislative proposals.

This service deals with complaints, technical advice, and enforcement. "Combining brings economies of scale. Taxpayers and ratepayers will get better value for money from a trading standards service organised at county level."

FINANCIAL BOOKS

Just adding up the figures

Peter Rodgers on the tunnel vision that afflicts accountants

WHERE were the great "international teams of watchdogs and bloodhounds," known as the big eight accounting firms, while Sir Walter Walker was seeking the investing public, while Hooker Chemical was poisoning the Love Canal area near Niagara or when a multitude of other firms were wreaking havoc or going secretly bust? This provocative question is the core of *Paper Profits*, A Social Critique of Accounting (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, £9.95) an attack on the social consciousness, efficiency and philosophy of the accounting profession by an English professor of accounting at the City University of New York, Tony Tinker.

Since the examples he examines there have been plenty of other instances in which accountants have been accused of taking blinkered or partial views of the companies which they audit and advise, and in the process missing the most amazing frauds, scandals and inefficiencies.

Some cases have very recently erupted into major lawsuits against accountancy firms, which are causing a great deal of heartsearching among partners whose professional indemnity insurance

is becoming increasingly expensive as outraged clients, shareholders and customers go on the attack.

Professor Tinker seems determined not to let accountants get away with being mere technocrats, experts at formulating and interpreting a semi-mystical book of knowledge which is closed to most of us. He says that in cases of multinational exploitation, stock price collapses, dumping of toxic waste, price "gouging" by public utilities and the frailties of the world banking system, "the full measure of the accountants' responsibility has been and continues to be systematically understated."

What this allegation appears to mean is that accountants' rules have implicit in them a whole series of hidden social, political and moral assumptions. An example close to home which he does not tackle is the use of inflation accounting standards for the nationalised industries but not for private industry. This is terribly convenient for the government, because it has allowed consistent understatement of profits by the state industries making possible the raising of prices, as quasi taxes.

You can argue that inflation adjusted accounts are a good thing. But the point is that an apparently technocratic decision which went virtually unchallenged has led to a major new form of hidden taxation which is basically a political and economic decision.

Professor Tinker says that the public simply does not understand the impact of accounting, and neither do most practitioners. "The systematic understatement of accounting's significance reduces the images of accountants in popular culture: as the technician, the innocuous bookkeeper, the ink stained wretch whose lack of creativity and imagination makes him trustworthy." This has been convenient for the profession, which has often ducked the blame for problems.

Unlike the law, medicine, psychology, education, economics and other professions which have been forced to undergo a process of self-criticism of their social roles in recent years "accounting is still one of the few bastions of the establishment that still lingers in the twilight of social consciousness." It is in fact a relic of the state of

social consciousness, fairly tales pass for its history, and narrow technical obsessions still obliterate social awareness," says Professor Tinker.

Lawyers are often public bogymen, but Mr Tinker points out that in a sense the biggest law firms are as big in revenue as the major accounting partnerships, whose "partisan accounting rules that govern reporting and disclosure of information about corporations" shape our economic and social reality.

Professor Tinker's book also looks on the constructive side at radical new systems of accounting and the concept of value, which is "extremely difficult to integrate with a book-keeping approach, but very important."

Professor Tinker has caught the American habit of shouting a bit too loud, but has caught the mood of the moment, when accounting faces deep problems which are about to force it to examine its purpose in life. The debacle in the UK over new inflation accounting standards has already proved to the business community that accountants are in deep intellectual confusion.

income; what to do about arrears; the situation if you are a partner in a firm; up; and lastly how to find another home.

The authors, Jo Tunnard and Clare Whately, claim that, with this advice from earlier editions, many families have successfully paid off arrears, re-negotiated mortgage terms, met repair bills, and consequently saved their homes.

This edition was written before the recent sharp rise in mortgage costs made the information even more urgent. Even so, the authors emphasise that the present rise in home ownership, actively encouraged by government policies, comes against a background of massive and growing unemployment.

Their experience, they say, shows that lenders, solicitors and other advisers have not always had the necessary knowledge to advise families on the best way to keep their homes. This book tells them how.

Rights Guide for Home Owners, fifth edition, revised by Kate Boult, Beth Lakhan, and Lorraine Thompson, available from CPAC (Pubs), 1 Macklin Street, London WC2B 5NE, or SHAC, 189a Old Brompton Road, London SW5 0AR, at £2.50.



Sterling made plain

Martin Linton on Douglas Jay's tour d'horizon

ON THE day of the Wall Street crash, the young Douglas Jay, who was then a very raw recruit to the Times, had the job of sub-editing the horrifying reports coming over the wires from New York. "I had no idea what it was like," he recalls in his book, *Sterling* (Sidgwick & Jackson, £15), "but I assumed there were wise men in high places who did. Unfortunately there were not."

This realisation that the people at the top had no idea what was going on may have prompted Douglas Jay to embark on his own political career, which took him to ministerial office under Attlee and Wilson and made him, one can safely say, one of the wise men in high places who did know what was going on.

Fortunately it also prompted him, once he had retired from Parliament, to write this book which casts a very clear light on the economic illusions that still lurk in the minds of many people at the top. It may not be compulsive reading for monetarist economists or Conservative politicians, but it should certainly be compulsory.

in brief

MANAGEMENT buy-outs are becoming increasingly popular and almost on cue, a new book has arrived to explain the practical steps and pitfalls. *Management Buy-Out*, by Ian Webb, Gower Publishing, £18.50.

Their attention should be drawn particularly to the chapter on Illusions and Fallacies. One of the deadliest of these, and one into which Mrs Thatcher falls headlong, is the "household fallacy," classically expressed by Stanley Baldwin when he said the national household is but the individual household writ large," he says.

Individuals can save money by cutting their budgets, but this is not true of the whole community. If an economy is already running below full employment, then economy cannot be regarded as a possible engine of inflation. It clearly has been a major contributory cause in the 70s and it now represents the central dilemma facing any government, he says.

But the book is also a very lucid history of sterling and all forms of money, as well as the confusions that arise from it, and the reader has the bonus of a table tracing the value of the pound in every year back to 1264, from which one is able to show, for instance, the present value of the 1500 pound (£211) or the honest equivalent of two shillings pocket money in 1948 at today's prices (£1.05).

AN initiative to promote the application of new technologies and ideas is being taken by the Design Council later this year with the opening of an Innovation Centre within the London Design Centre. The aim of the innovation centre, which will open in September, is to promote innovative British products and ideas, particularly from small businesses.

about £30 billion a year in lost income.

He goes on to analyse a long list of fallacies that cluster around what is crudely called monetarism: the notion that the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement is a deficit and that it causes inflation, the notion that privatisation reduces inflation, the notion that rising unemployment is due to higher population, but also some fallacies more popular on the left: that earlier retirement is needed to reduce unemployment or that free collective bargaining cannot be regarded as a possible engine of inflation. It clearly has been a major contributory cause in the 70s and it now represents the central dilemma facing any government, he says.

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It will show products from a wide range of industries, from high technology to high fashion. Anyone interested in exhibiting at the centre should contact Judith Coxon, The Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).

Quick quotes

IT MAY be, as Samuel Johnson said that "there are few ways in which man can be more innocently employed than in getting money," but money making has never been less thrown up as a awful lot of cynical remarks. Take Herbert Hoover's "Blessed are the young for they shall inherit the national debt," or John Paul Getty's "The meek may inherit the earth, but not its mineral rights."

Colin T. Huntington's main gift to posterity, apart from the US transcontinental railway, was his quip that "what-ever is not nailed down is mine. Whatever can pry loose is not nailed down." But of all the cynicisms in Great Britain's Quotations, by Jim Fisk and Robert Barron (Robson Books, £4.50), I particularly liked C. Wright Mills' "Nobody talks much of free enterprise and competition and of the best man winning, but the man who inherited his father's store or farm."

The authors are not exactly immune either. Among the quotations they cite is one from John Jay: "It seemed to me, and still does, that the system of American business, often produces wrong, immoral, and irresponsible decisions, even those of the personal morality of the people running the business is often above reproach."

It is clear that, like the compilers of most such dictionaries, they have been hard pressed to fill the pages with original quotes and apart from covering almost every subject remotely connected with business, they have had to resort to such uncommercial phrase collectors as Jonathan Swift and James Thurber.

Since their book would seem to be aimed at the after dinner speech market, this is not necessarily short coming. In any case it is useful to know the authorship of such oft quoted but rarely sourced remarks as "There's no such thing as a free lunch" (Milton Friedman), "If you have to ask how much something costs, you can't afford it" (J. P. Morgan, Jr) and "a million dollars is not what it used to be" (Howard Hughes).

If I had a grouse it is that there is not enough information on those responsible for some of the aphorisms.

The compilers may feel that Leo Dargatzis is well known figure but I for one do not know him as Walter Winchell, the broadcaster, once said. "Nothing recedes like success."

John Hooper

How can we pay?

Margaret Dibben on the mortgage scene



HIGHER mortgage rates can only herald greater problems for home buyers, but they spell catastrophe for those on low incomes. And if someone who is having difficulty meeting the mortgage repayments simply ignores the problem in the false hope that no one will notice, then they are on the slippery slope to serious debt problems.

Two organisations who know more than anyone about the heartbreak suffered by families with money worries are Child Poverty Action Group and Shac, the London housing aid centre. Together they have produced a book, *Rights Guide for Home Owners*, which is aimed at home owners on a tight budget and also building society staff and anyone who has to advise borrowers in difficulty.

The book, just published in its fifth edition, explains very lucidly exactly what someone having trouble repaying the mortgage can do. It details clearly how the different types of mortgage operate, explanations which will be of interest even to those without repayment difficulties, and moves on to show ways in which to cut mortgage costs.

Following chapters tell how you can maximise your Des. *Georgian Det. res.*

14 30 Morning Story: Needs of the People by Donald Hamcroft.
14 45 Daily Service from the Cross of

[illegible]

World Service

RBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT:

6:00 am	Newsweek.	7:00	News.	7:30	Computer
Twenty-four	Hours.	7:30	News.	8:00	News.
7:45	News	UK.	8:00	News.	8:30
Reflections.	9:00	The Art of	Kathleen		
10:00	News.	10:30	News.	11:00	News.
11:30	News.	12:00	News.	12:30	News.

Today: 9 British Press Review; 9 The World Today; 5 30 Financial News; 9 30 Local News Ahead; 9 What's New; 6 6 News; 10 Discoveries; 10 The Rolling Stones; 10 The World Around Us; 10 About Britain; 11 11 Waveguide; 11 25 A Letter from Scotland; 12 0 Radio Newsworld; 12 15 pm A Word to Edgewood; 12 45 Sports Roundup; 1 0 1 News; 1 10 Newsline; 1 15 15 News; 1 15 News UK; 1 20 Reading of the Week; 1 20 Outlook; 2 45 Shakespeare and Music; 3 0 Radio Newsworld; 3 15 A Jolly Good Show; 4 0 News; 4 2 Commentary; 4 5 The World Around Us; 5 0 News; 5 3 A Letter from Scotland; 5 15 Meridian; 6 0 News; 9 15 Concerts; 10 10 News; 10 15 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 4 - 1,500m (200kHz)
London only 417m (720kHz), VHF: Radio 2 -
630kHz, 1,515kHz, VHF: Radio 2 - 432m
630kHz, 230m (960kHz), VHF: Radio 1 -
1,250m (1,653kHz), 275m (1,090kHz).

NEW LONDON. Drive-In. Lond. WC2. 01-405 0078 or CC 77-405 0078. SUN. 1.45-1.50 P.M. 4.45-5.00 P.M.	PICCADILLY 01-487 4506. 378 6265. From July 11: SUN. 1.45-1.50 P.M. 4.45-5.00 P.M.	SHAFTESBURY 379 3339. CC 741 3993. Cn. 379 3339. 6155. WED. SUN. 1.45-1.50 P.M. 4.45-5.00 P.M.	BARBICAN CINEMA. 01-628 8785. From July 11: A. PASSAGE TO INDIA. (PG) SUN. 1.45-1.50 P.M. 4.45-5.00 P.M.	NATIONAL FILM THEATRE. SE NFTS: 2.30. THIS IS SPINAL TA SUN. 1.45-1.50 P.M. 4.45-5.00 P.M.
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42ND STREET (USA)
GUARDIAN LEC

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